NEW YORK

Anderson Pressed Brick Co.

CATALOGUE

1887.

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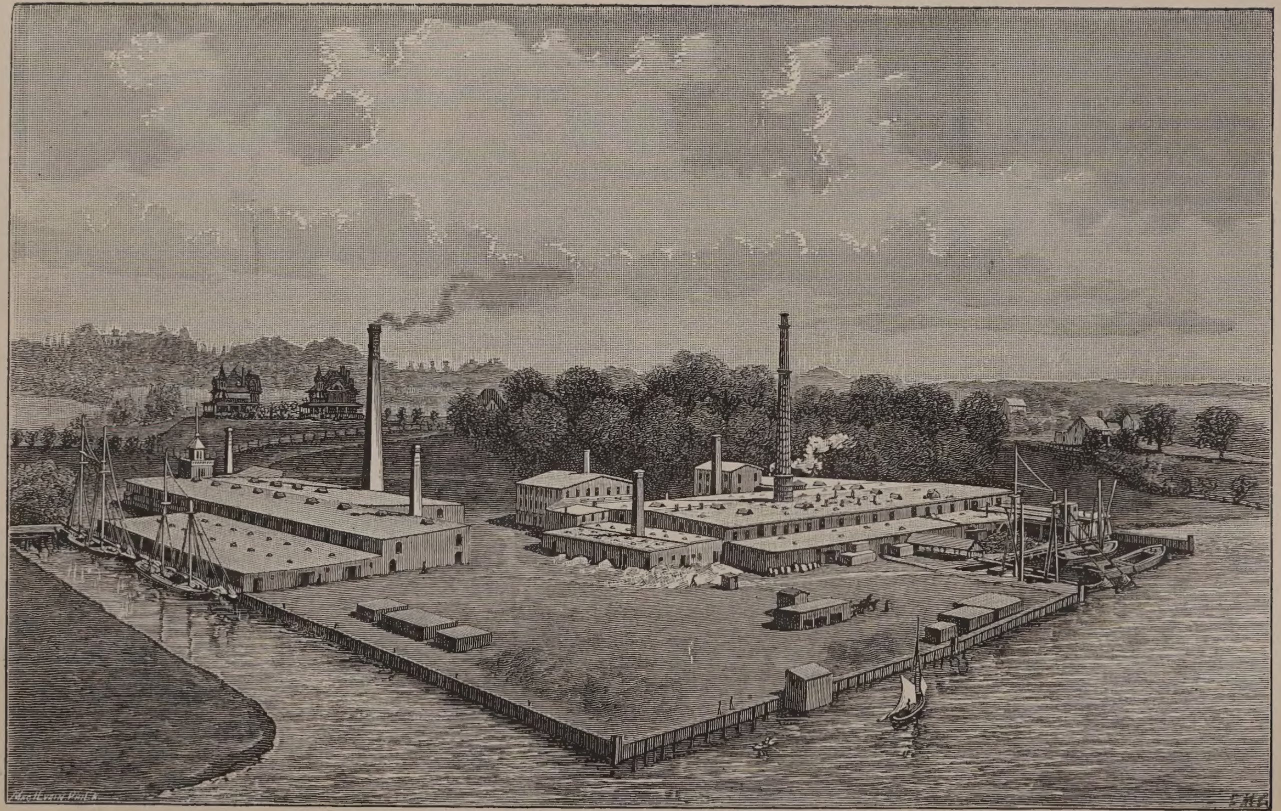

Works of THE NEW YORK ANDERSON PRESSED BRICK CO.,

KREISCHERVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

1887.

CATALOGUE

OF

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL

PRESSED BRICK,

MADE BY THE

NEW YORK

Anderson Pressed Brick Company.

Works and Office, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OFFICE:
132 MANGIN ST., NEW YORK.
189 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

WORKS:
KREISCHERVILLE, STATEN ISLAND,
NEW YORK.

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The New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.

DIRECTORS, 1887.

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F. D. EVERETT,
J. C. CUSHMAN,
CHAS. C. KREISCHER,
LOUIS WEBER.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY,
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GEO. F. KREISCHER,
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GEO F. KREISCHER,	VICE-PRESIDENT & TREASURER.
A. C. NEUMER,	SECRETARY.
J. C. CUSHMAN,	ASS'T SEC'Y, ASS'T TREAS. & GEN'L MANAGER.

The Works of this Company are now being constructed at
KREISCHERVILLE, STATEN ISLAND,
and will be ready for operation in October, 1887.

INTRODUCTORY.

WHILE the American people are a nation of builders, they have been constructing more for immediate than future service.

The necessity of providing for a rapidly increasing population too often resulted in structures of the cheapest character, upon which the appearance of solidity and worth was sought to be attained by the use of veneering and paint. Many of the most pretentious edifices were but cheap and hollow shams, whose brazen fronts proclaimed to passers-by the baseness of the attempted deceit, and their sole merit was the certainty of an early obliteration.

But the accumulation of wealth, coupled with broader culture and refinement, have impressed upon thoughtful men the importance of more enduring qualities for the architecture which must, at last, be taken as the real symbol and story of a people's genius, tastes and civilization.

To satisfy this desire for greater permanency in the better class of buildings, what material shall be selected in which are combined the requisite qualities of strength, endurance and the greatest possibility of artistic ornamentation?

Wood does not meet the requirements because of its comparatively early decay.

Stone yields to the extremes of our American climate and rapidly disintegrates, while under the action of fire it falls an easy prey, and therefore must be discarded when long durability is desired.

Iron possesses many excellent qualities for building, especially in interior work, and when combined with other material is an indispensible article, but, exposed to the action of the weather unprotected, is attacked by the dampness of our atmosphere, and rust, in a brief time, destroys it. Hence iron, for exterior building purposes, cannot be thought of.

If wood, stone and iron are excluded, where can material be found through which the architecture of the age may be perpetuated in imperishable monuments of the mighty present?

From exhaustless store-houses, nature provides the material and solves the problem. In her laboratories gigantic forces, for countless years, have been grinding the rocks, and the debris of this ceaseless process, widely distributed over the earth, containing alumina, silica, and other properties, forms a material, if properly manipulated, enduring as time. This compound is—*clay*. The evidences of its great endurance are found wherever man has risen in culture above the rude savage state. On our own continent, the pottery found in perfect condition, is the sole trace of a people who had made an advance in knowledge of the useful arts. These productions of the earlier ages were made by crude methods, with little skill; but the workmen builded better than they knew, for the evidences of their craft, covered with rude characters and hieroglyphics, have transmitted to this age, the most ancient history we possess of our race. From these rude tablets of varied form and purpose, made with clay, buried for ages in the ruins of once great cities, new discoveries are constantly being made of history older than any we before possessed, that would long since have been obliterated if inscribed upon other material.

A recent author has well said that, "he will achieve renown who has the courage and good judgment first to show the people of this country how burnt earth may be adapted to the varied conditions of our climate, and he will become a benefactor who demonstrates its practical character and its infinite artistic capabilities."

This is true; but the attention of builders has been so occupied with other material, in attempts to secure effects regardless of quality, they have overlooked the vast possibilities in the humble clay at their feet, when properly understood and utilized.

Fortunately for the world, all eyes have not been closed. Steam had been generated since the first existence of water and heat, but it required a Watts to comprehend the mighty force and utilize it for man's service.

Electricity is in the air we breathe, but a Morse first trained it to harness and made it an indispensible factor in our everyday affairs. And so it has ever been, when man's necessities most require a substitute for former thing or method, some genius, almost inspired, discovers the key by which the door to nature's treasure-house opens, and the new want is gratified; and it remained for the skill and patient research of James C. Anderson to discover the methods and system by which this imperfectly understood material could be wrought into objects of artistic beauty, coupled with strength and durability, greater than any other, from which the standard of our buildings could be elevated, and unimpaired excellence assured to the remoter generations.

What Watts was to steam, or Morse to the telegraph, Anderson is to the art of producing the most wonderful and beautiful building material from clay.

Who can measure the value of his discoveries to this and the coming generations? By the aid of science and research he has made it an art of the highest order, with which his name will ever remain associated.

He produces building material that surpasses the ancients in qualities of endurance, while in symmetry, ornamentation, texture and beauty it rivals the sculptor's best work in stone. He revolutionizes the art with an excellence hitherto unknown, by which the highest results in architecture may be attained. Creating a system exclusively his own, its product is the natural result, and could by no other method be made to possess the same intrinsic qualities,—a fact to be remembered.

Having thus introduced the important results of Mr. Anderson's efforts, a few earnest words with architects, we trust, may not be deemed out of place.

They belong to the noblest of professions. Their work, when permament in its character, will be taken as the evidence of the taste and culture of our present civilization by future generations. They may by their efforts elevate the tone and correct the tastes of their countrymen, or by lowering the dignity of the craft and pandering to ignorance, or baser motives, they can bring disgrace and shame that will survive long after they are gone. Grave responsibilities rest upon them, and the few who fail to realize the importance of their trust, or are careless in its execution, furnish no excuse for the great majority, animated by lofty motives, to lower the standard or dignity of the profession.

The ruins of Greece show their architects to have been men of high aims, lofty ideals and ripe culture, whose work is accepted as the measure of that age and people's refinement and virtues.

The ruins of Pompeii tells the story of a race who had sunk into luxury, licentiousness and vice to which their architects pandered, and perpetuated the history of their shame in marble.

In this new world we are building upon virgin soil for a mighty race, possessing unequaled opportunities, and the American architect is on a field of action where his own honor, as well as the trust committed to his keeping, is at stake

He is an educator, and an arbitrator, because of his superior knowledge and skill. He is artist, teacher and judge. Occupying these exalted stations, may we not look to him for the exercise of that care and fidelity which they demand? Shall he pander to tastes which he knows are uncultivated, prejudices without foundation, whims of the hour, or the all devouring greed for gain. Will he degrade his art by prostituting it to the cheap decorating of counterfeits, or fill his purse by catering to shoddy and vulgar display? Will he measure excellence with dollars and cents?

Here is a man who produces a superior article, by aid of which the architect can add many fold to the value of the edifice he constructs. It is honest coin, without alloy. Shall that man be placed in competition with him who brings an inferior article to the construction of the edifice? Will the superior quality be measured by the inferior and its value fixed by that? Shall he who seeks to improve and elevate stand beside the man who makes no progress?

These are grave questions for architects, and upon their answer depends future progress in the art of building. If merit receives no adequate reward, then mediocrity is the result, and a higher standard is impossible.

The following pages are designed as suggestions and aids to builders more than a catalogue.

The companies organized under Anderson's name, system and methods, are not common brick-makers, but the allies of and co-workers with those artists and builders, who are honestly striving to enrich, elevate and improve the architecture of this country. They bring to the profession materials of the highest character, from the use of which a great advance in modern construction can be made, and they appeal for that consideration, fair treatment and co-operation, which the standard of their production merits. With such recognition, the Anderson companies will meet the requirements of architects by a variety, quality and excellence, never before attained.

They invite personal inspection, and will at all times be pleased to confer with them for the purpose of learning their views and requirements, in connection with any particular work they may have in hand, and it is the purpose to furnish such variety, and designs, as will enable the architect to produce any original idea and effect he may wish to bring out, in an artistic style, alike creditable to him and satisfactory to his client.

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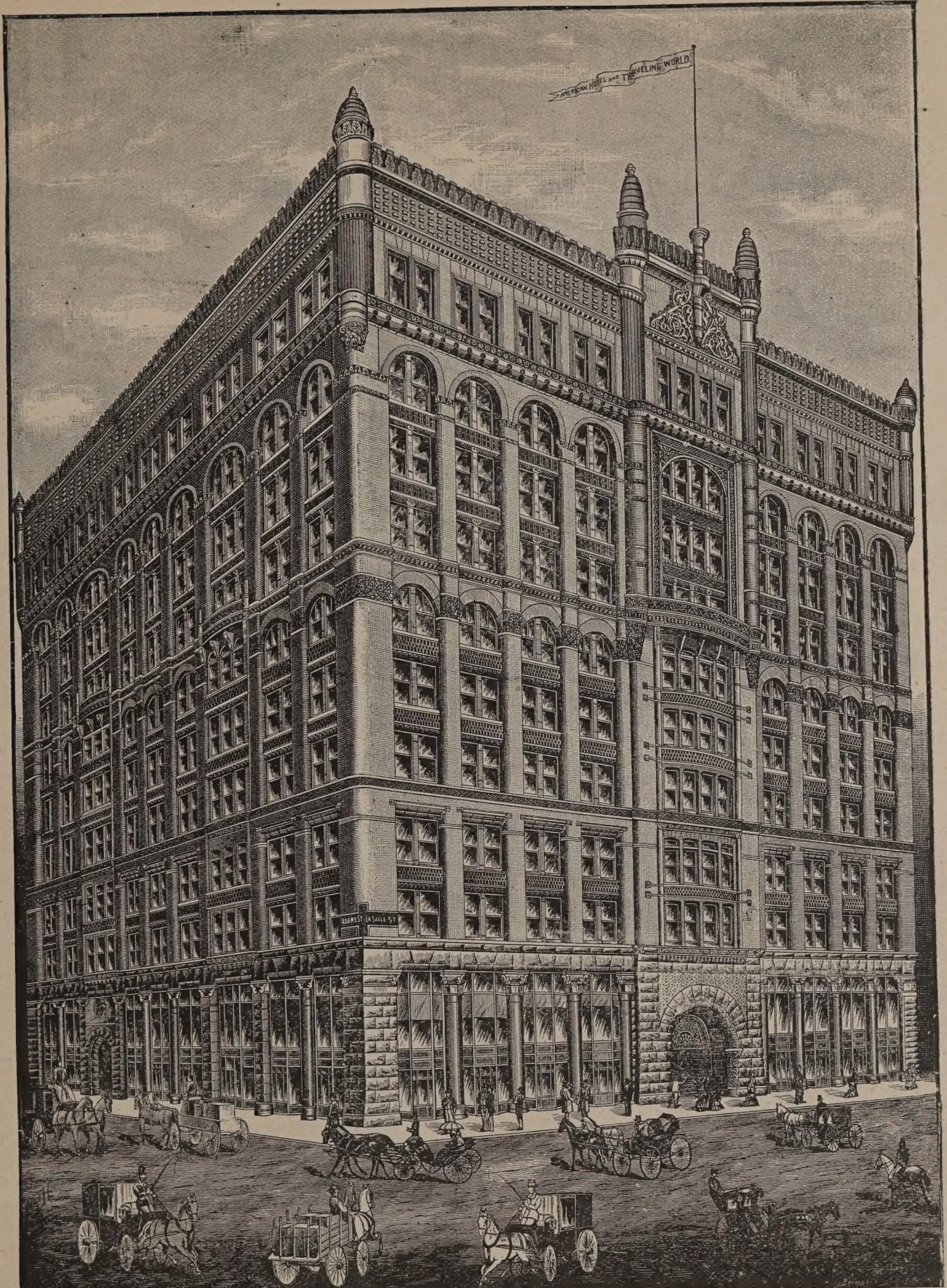

AMERICAN HOTEL AND TRAVELING WORLD
ADAMS ST.
LA SALLE ST.

By favor of the American Hotel and Traveling World.

THE CENTRAL SAFETY DEPOSIT CO.'S BUILDING,

CORNER LA SALLE AND ADAMS STREETS, CHICAGO.

Burnham & Root, Architects.

The New York Anderson Pressed Brick Company

Beg leave to invite the attention of Architects, builders and owners to their brick, and the claims of their great superiority over other building material, where *beauty*, *strength* and *durability* are required.

For the past eight years the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company has been engaged in the manufacture from western clays of these brick under the numerous Patents, system and method of Mr. James C. Anderson, with great success. They have during that time become the universal favorite among architects in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and other western towns, while they have been used as far East as Western New York and Pittsburgh. Though it is conceded that western clays are inferior in quality to the eastern, from which fine pressed brick are made, yet the superiority of the Anderson brick, in every other particular was so great as to practically drive competitors from the western market. The list of some of the prominent buildings constructed from these brick on pages 16 and 18 is practical corroboration of these assertions and the success of the Chicago company.

The New York Company has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing under the Anderson system, and processes, from our superior eastern clays, samples of which have been thoroughly tested and approved by Mr. Anderson, and the product of this company in richness of color and finish will be superior to that of the Chicago company, furnishing architects with a material enabling them to raise the standard in building, where artistic ornamentation, combined with strength and durability is desired. The effect produced in cut stone or terra cotta, can be obtained with these brick at a greatly reduced cost.

A new feature in the art of the greatest importance, is their special colors in gray, buff, orange, cream, lavender, garnet, green, old gold, black, white, onyx, blood stone, mottled, variegated, marbled, etc., etc.; also the celebrated "obsidian" brick, of a rich brown and chocolate color, *all of which are produced only by the Anderson system and are covered by his patents.*

The large eleven story office building of the Central Safety Deposit Company, known as the "Rookery" corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, pronounced the finest structure in Chicago and the first building made from brown brick in the world, was constructed from these "obsidian" brick. The residence of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, late Secretary of War, besides numerous private residences, churches and public buildings have since been erected from these brick in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Omaha, and other cities.

These special colors are only furnished upon orders for first-class buildings, where the architect and owner desire to produce artistic effects which would be impossible with red brick or stone, and are not kept in stock or thrown upon the market, but specially made for each order.

The colors are uniform throughout the entire body and texture of the brick and guaranteed to be permanent.

Attention is also invited to their special brick, having the main body of the same texture and quality as the ordinary pressed brick, but with its face edge so formed, as to present a weather surface of about one-fourth of an inch in thickness, of such extreme hard, firm texture, as to prevent abrasion from the finest tempered steel point; in fact, so hard, as to be scarcely scored by the best diamond, thus rendering it perfectly impervious to the absorption of moisture from without, or the exudations of salts from the inner walls. The surface is not glazed but is of a rich soft color, or a variety of colors, actually producing in texture and appearance perfect imitations of onyx, sardonyx, blood stone, jasper and all the other precious stones. This brick is also covered by the Anderson patents and can only be produced by his methods.

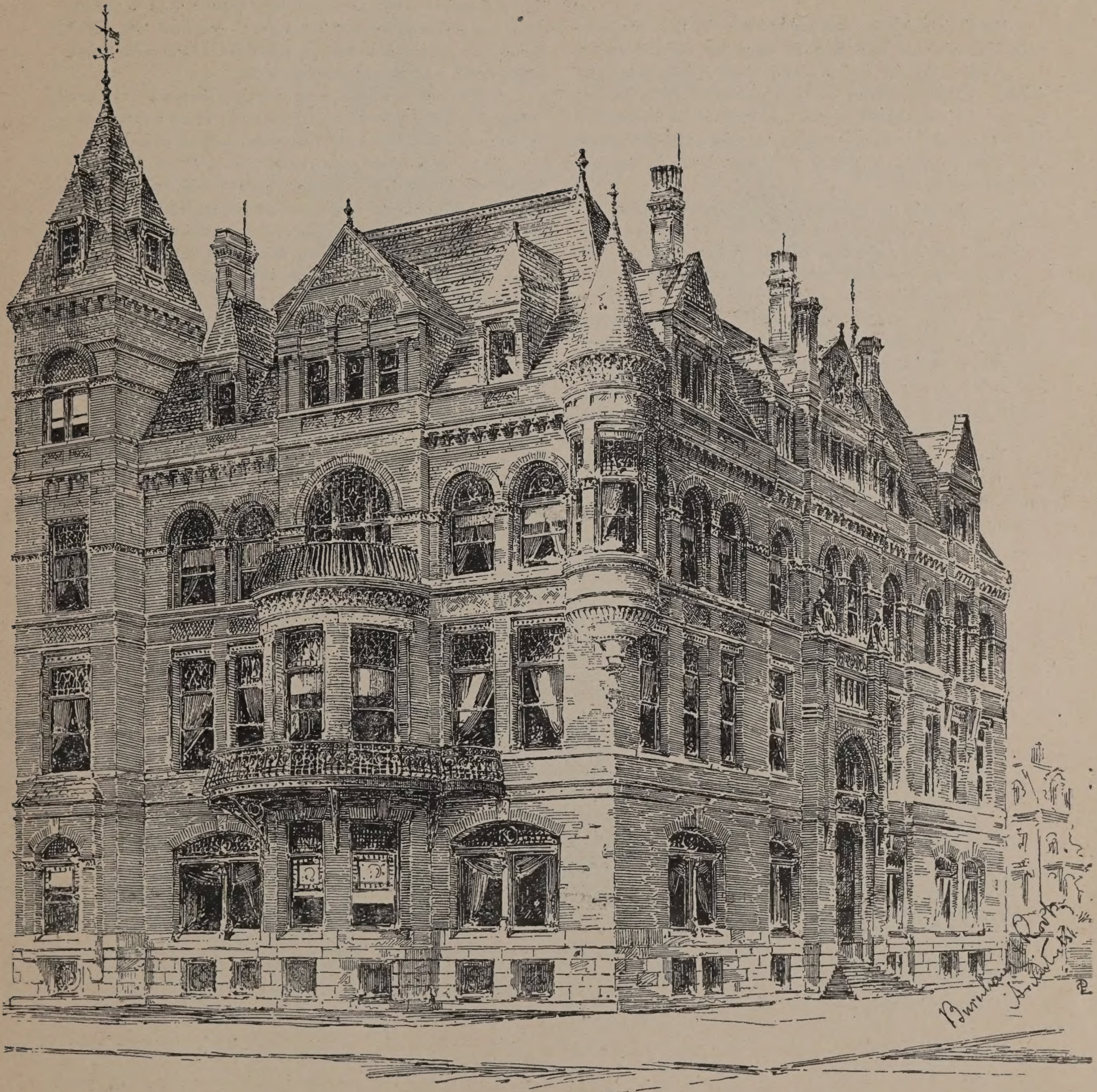
Architects desiring a special brick will receive prompt attention upon making their wants known to the company and every facility for inspecting the product.

Their "drused" brick of any desired color, will meet the wants of those architects who desire a *rough surface*, and are superior to any brick ever produced possessing that quality, in the fact that they will remain clean and clear, while all others gather dirt, soot, etc., from the atmosphere, which adheres to them, causing the wall in a brief time to have a dingy, unsightly appearance.

These brick are made to fill orders and not kept in stock.

The company is also prepared to furnish special brick of *irregular form*, for facing walls, by means of which straight lines and right angles are obviated, producing an effect similar to that of a wall laid with stone of irregular shape and size. They are a novelty which enables the architect to produce endless variations, both original and attractive, either by uniform color, with irregular lines, dimensions and mortar joints, emphasized by color, differing from that of the brick, or by a combination of these, with varieties in color, such as green, gray, brown, bronze, red, etc., etc.

Every architect will readily see the field for novelty and originality, which this advance in the art opens up.



By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

CALUMET CLUB HOUSE,

CORNER MICHIGAN AVENUE AND 20TH STREET, CHICAGO.

These brick are also covered by the Anderson patents and will only be made to fill each special order for them.

RED BRICK.

Besides the before mentioned special brick, the company manufacture *and keep in stock* the most complete and perfect line of *red pressed*, plain brick, ever produced. In shade, finish, strength and texture they have no equal. The certificate of the government test, made at the Watertown Arsenal, on page 14, when compared with the tables on page, 12 show their superiority in strength over all others.

In shape and ornamental designs, a large variety will be kept in stock, while special designs will be made to order, but these should be specified as long in advance as possible.

Architects will find these ornamental brick as well adapted for interior work, such as fire grates, etc., as for exterior. They can be ornamented with vines, leaves, flowers or any required design with the most pleasing effect. The fire places in the Calumet Club House and many private residences of Chicago and other cities illustrate this, and it is believed they will become a popular feature in the best class of Eastern residences.

The ornamental and shape brick shown in the accompanying illustrations, on which sizes are not given, will be found of the same length and thickness as our plain brick, bonding with them.

The latest designs of panel and string course ornamentals, are made to fit with even courses of plain brick and this fact is indicated on catalogue.

Architects desiring special designs, by submitting them for inspection will receive prompt information in regard to same. When molded brick are specified the detail should be sent in as early as possible, before plain brick are ordered, to prevent possible delay.

It is impracticable to keep a supply in stock of every design but knowing the requirement in advance, brick can be reserved, if in stock, or their manufacture expedited.

Salt Peter Exudations, upon the walls of buildings is an evil of such long standing both in this country and Europe as to have almost ceased to attract attention, while its eradication has been considered impossible. A variety of causes for these unsightly white blotches have been assigned by different writers upon the subject. Mr. Anderson having given it a long and thorough investigation, by general consent is one of the highest authorities upon the causes of this chemical action and the means for its prevention.

When his methods, also patented, are followed, freedom from it is assured. As an evidence of research upon this subject and to furnish information of great interest to owners and builders, an address, delivered by him before the Architects Association of Illinois, will be found on page 29.

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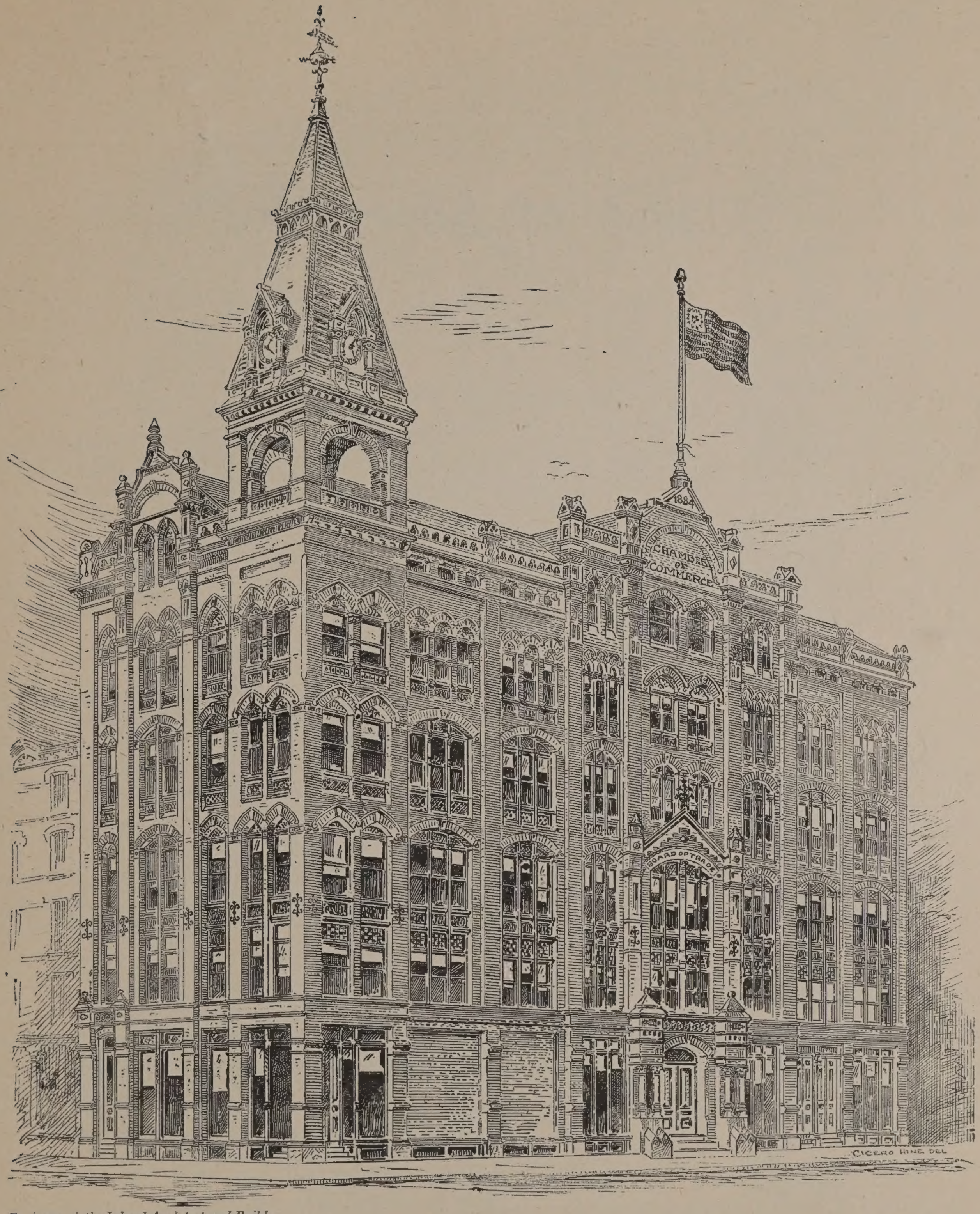


By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Carpenter & Feltz, Architects.

Claims of Superiority.

THE question may with propriety be asked, what are the points upon which superiority for the Anderson brick are claimed.

The Superiority of the Anderson Brick, over all others consists:

1st.

In the scientific treatment and manipulation of the clays by which, a thorough mixture of the componant parts, makes them homogeneous and produces the uniformity so absolutely essential for the best results.

2d.

The clay when thoroughly prepared and placed in the mold receives an enormous pressure many times greater than by any other process, causing it to become thoroughly and evenly united and assimilated in all its parts, thus securing a strength and solidity heretofore unattained, equal when burnt, to a texture at least fifty per cent. harder than granite.

3d.

Owing to the foregoing treatment and exclusion of atmospheric air and water, uniformity in size and shape with straight edges, smooth face and perfect angles is attained, which more than all else, perhaps, commends them to builders. This uniformity in saving the workmen's time, spent in sorting other varieties, enables them to be laid in the wall with greater rapidity.

4th.

Uniformity of color and shape so perfect that no variation is discovered in the entire wall of a building.

5th.

A variety of tints and shades, from which the architect may select to his taste and have the entire order filled with the shade or tint selected, a result impossible with other methods.

6th.

A smoothness of finish upon the surface to be exposed never before attained, giving the wall when complete, a clear and well defined tone that is most attractive.

7th.

In ornamental designs and special colors that are as indestructible as the brick itself, never before attained.

8th.

By the Anderson method and process, a brick possessing greater strength and durability than any other is produced. *Their resistance to pressure ranging from 8,000 pounds to 16,961 pounds to the square inch, exceeding in strength all other building material.*

9th.

In the uniformity of the burning process by which all portions of the brick have received the same degree of heat, thus producing a uniform mechanical and chemical action, essential to the best results.

10th.

In the ability to produce brick of irregular shape and size of any desired color, also of molded brick with their edge, end or corners enriched and embellished, as well as molded brick forming the reveils of window and door jambs with their contour enriched or embellished with vines, leaves, fruits, geometrical figures, etc., raised or sunken, unattainable by any other process or mechanism, all of which are covered by the Anderson patents. He has gone beyond all competitors and created a realm exclusively his own in this artistic feature of the business.

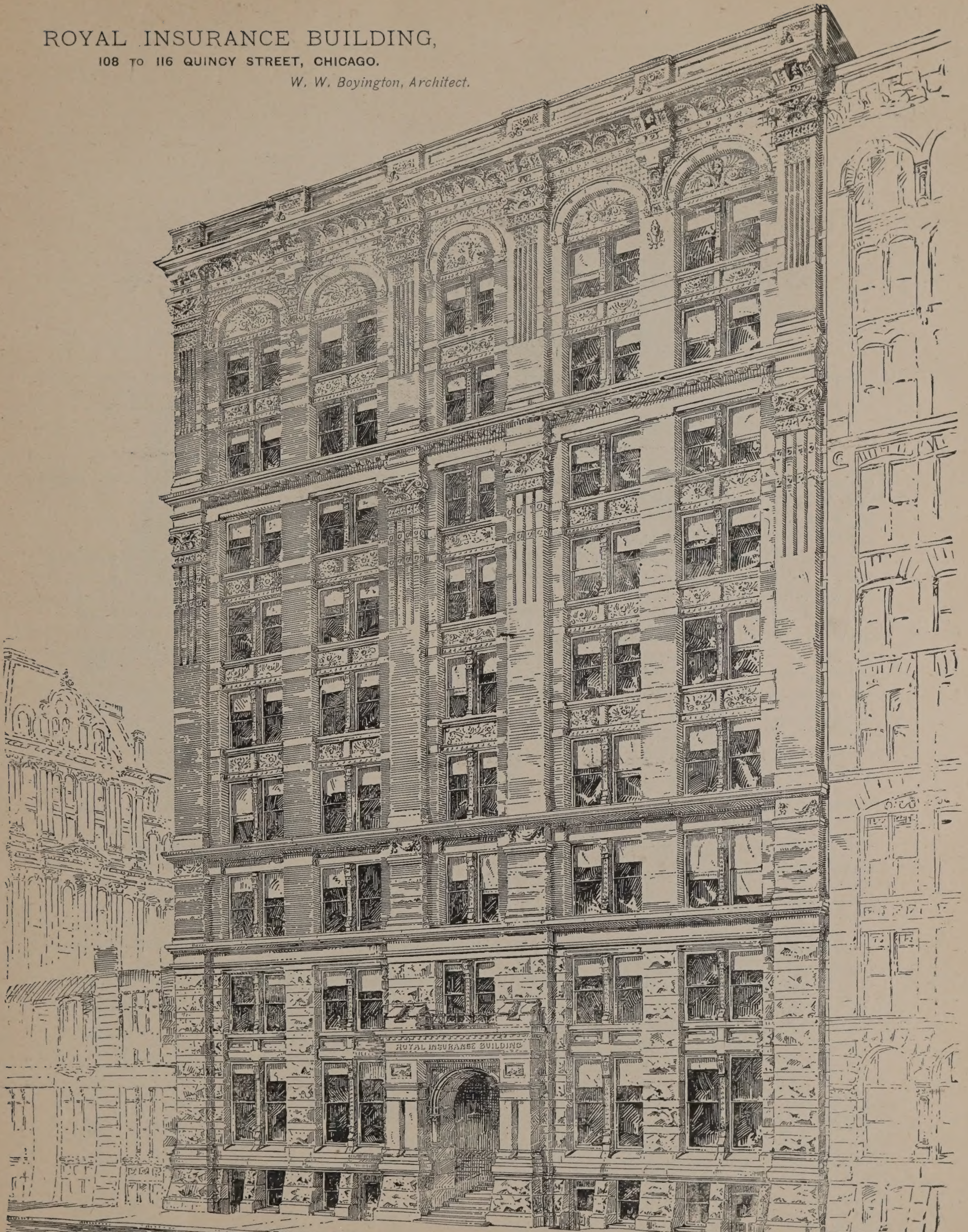
11th.

In an even uniform texture and color throughout the entire body of the brick, rendering its interior as firm and compact as the surface.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,

108 TO 116 QUINCY STREET, CHICAGO.

W. W. Boyington, Architect.


ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING
H. G. Williamson del.
W. W. Boyington Archt.

By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

Strength of Building Material,

COMPARED WITH

THE ANDERSON BRICK.

IN the Report on the Clay Deposits of New Jersey, by Prof. Geo. H. Cook, State Geologist, pages 314 and 315, he says:

"The value of bricks as building material, especially where strength and solidity are required, can be best judged by tests of their capability to resist the crushing force of heavy weights. To ascertain something in regard to this quality in bricks made from New Jersey clays, specimens of hard brick were obtained from several places, which were judged to be representatives of those made from the principal kinds of brick clay in the state. They were tested at the establishment of Messrs. Riehle Brothers, Philadelphia, in their machine for measuring the force required to crush building material. The following are the samples tested, and the weight per square inch required to crush them:

MANUFACTURERS	POUNDS
Sayre & Fisher, Sayerville, Middlesex County	4,054 4,750
H. F. Worthington, Washington, South River County	5,535 5,217
A. Ridgeway, Newton, Sussex County	5,337 4,500
Trenton, Mercer County	2,795 2,200 3,340 2,497"

On page 315 of the same report Prof. Cook inserts the following:

"The following table of the 'Resistance to crushing of bricks and natural stone,' is copied from Gen. Q. A. Gilmore's 'Treatise on Coignet-Beton,' etc., page 42:

MATERIALS	CRUSHING WEIGHT PER SQUARE INCH IN POUNDS
Brick, weak red	550 to 800
Brick, strong red	1,100
Brick, first quality, hard	2,000 to 4,368
Brick, fire	1,700
Chalk	300
Granite, Potapsco	5,340
Granite, Quincy	15,300
Marble, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania	8,950
Limestone, granular	4,000 to 4,500
Limestone, marble	5,500
Sandstone, strong	5,500
Sandstone, ordinary	3,300 to 4,400
Sandstone, Connecticut	3,319
Caen Stone	1,088"

From a work on the Elasticity and Resistance of the Materials of Engineering, by Wm. H. Burr, C. E., pages 396–7, we quote as follows:

"ART. 46—BRICKS.

The first set of results given below are computed from data given by Gen. Geo. S. Greene, Jr., C. E., in Vol. II of the 'Trans, Am. Soc. of Civ. Engrs.' Nos. 1, 2 and 4 cracked, but did not crush to pieces, as the others did.

NO.	SIZE OF BRICK INCHES	SURFACE SQUARE INCHES	COMP. RESISTANCE LBS. PER SQ. IN.
1	2.3 x 3.52 x 4.4	15.5	3,230
2	2.24 x 3.5 x 4.46	15.6	3,360
3	2.34 x 3.5 x 4.52	15.8	2,750
4	2.34 x 3.46 x 4.46	15.4	1,994
5	2.30 x 3.46 x 4.50	15.6	2,050
6	2.28 x 3.46 x 4.60	15.9	2,920

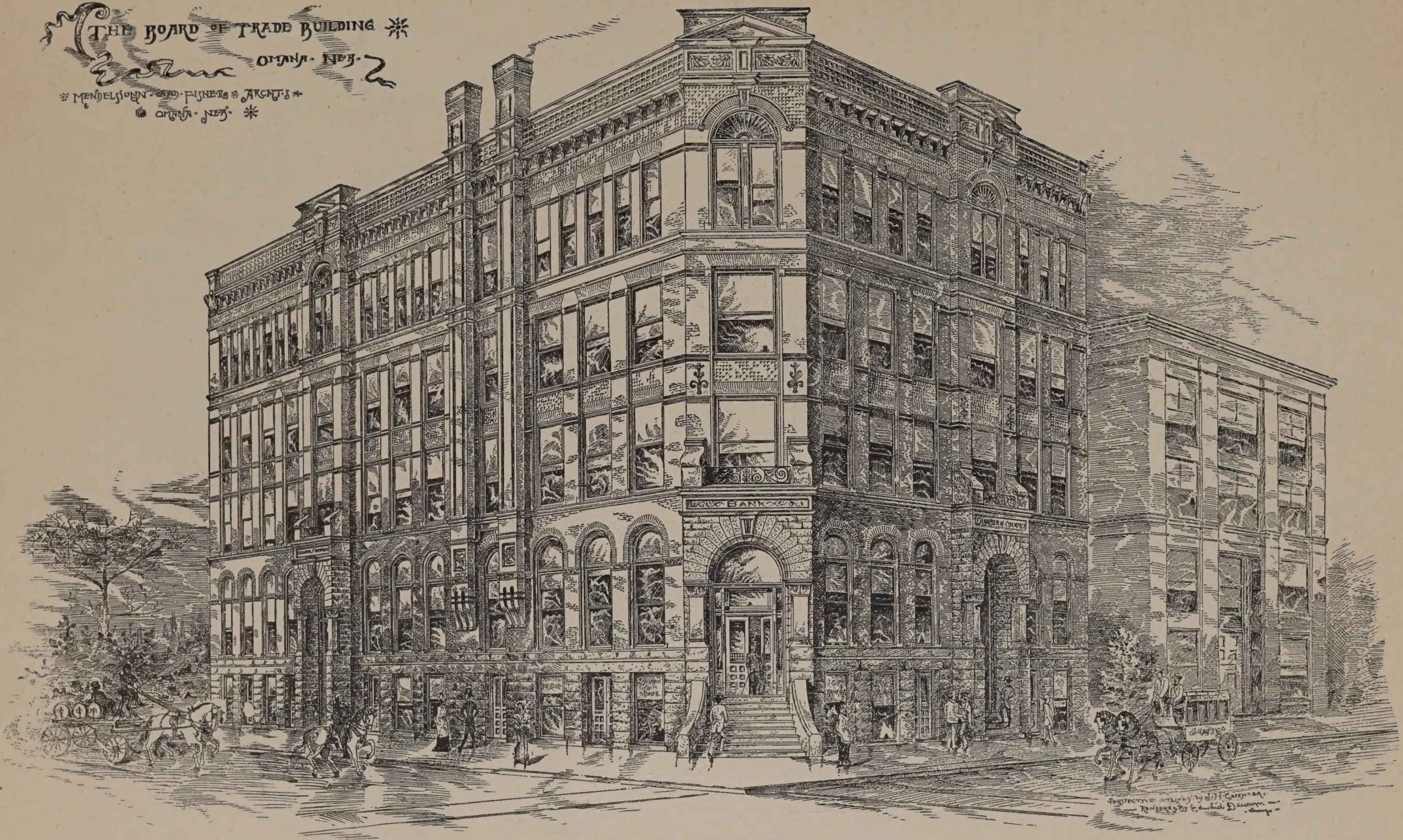
In a book published in 1884, a table is inserted, giving tests made by direction of Gen. M. C. Meigs, of the U. S. Army, who had been by Congress placed in charge of the construction of a building for the U. S. Pension office at Washington, D. C. The tests were made at the U. S. Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., from samples supplied by the competing bidders, of Washington and Baltimore. The author of the book says:

"It is useless for me to give other tests that have been made, either in this country or in Europe; for no bricks have ever before made so good a showing.

"Below is given the pressure required to crush; the samples, for convenience, being numbered from 1 to 12:

	ULTIMATE STRENGTH	
	TOTAL POUNDS PRESSURE	PRESSURE PER SQ. IN.
No. 1 Red brick	324,500	9,540
No. 2 Arch brick	255,200	7,600
No. 3 Pressed brick	231,000	6,470
No. 4 Red brick	296,200	8,530
No. 5 Arch brick	324,500	10,290
No. 6 Pressed brick	314,700	9,190
No. 7 Red brick	211,000	6,050
No. 8 Red brick	209,300	6,030
No. 9 Red brick	232,000	6,700
No. 10 Arch brick	203,700	6,800
No. 11 Pressed brick	210,000	5,960
No. 12 Pressed brick	249,000	6,750"

As we analyze the above table, we find the average strength per square inch, of the twelve samples, to be


The Board of Trade Building
Omaha. Neb.
Mendelssohn and Fisher Archts
Omaha. Neb.
Bank
Chamber of Commerce
Perspective outlined by J. H. Carpenter.
Rendered by Edward Dewson.
Chicago

By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,

OMAHA, NEB.

Mendelssohn & Fisher, Architects.

6,697 pounds; but of the twelve, only four were samples of pressed brick, viz: Nos. 3, 6, 11 and 12, the highest of which showed a strength of 9,190 pounds; while the average of the four was only 7,092 pounds per square inch. It must be borne in mind that the foregoing tests, and tables, have been made by scientific men, not interested in the manufacture of the articles tested, but wholly in the interest of science and the procuring of accurate information; and two of the tables are from tests made under supervision of officers of the U. S. army, and cannot be questioned.

By comparison of the foregoing tables with the following, the greatly superior strength of the

ANDERSON BRICK

is proven.

"Ordinance Department U. S. A. Report of mechanical tests made with the U. S. testing machine, capacity 800,000 pounds, at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., September 18, 1886, for J. C. Anderson, Boston, Mass.

TESTS BY COMPRESSION—ELEVEN FACE BRICKS.

NO.	THICKNESS INCHES	LENGTH INCHES	WIDTH INCHES	ULTIMATE STRENGTH	
				TOTAL LBS.	LBS. PER SQ. IN.
4319	2.38	8.02	3.96	265,500	8,360
4320	2.38	8.02	3.97	309,200	9,711
4321	2.38	8.03	3.98	291,500	9,121
4322	2.30	7.90	3.89	**431,000**	**14,025**
4323	2.29	7.88	3.88	**518,500**	**16,961**
4324	2.24	7.89	3.90	**409,000**	**13,292**
4325	2.24	7.88	3.90	**494,900**	**16,105**
4326	2.27	7.89	3.87	**409,000**	**13,397**
4327	2.28	8.07	3.92	307,400	9,719
4328	2.47	8.03	3.84	318,400	10,324
4329	2.31	8.03	3.88	323,300	10,375

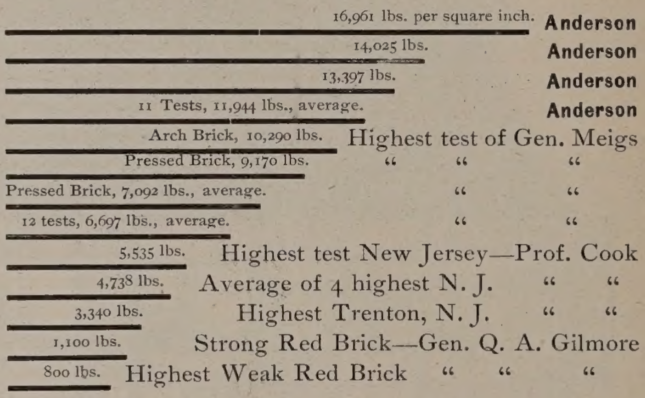
Correct.
J. E. Howard.

(Signed)
Marcus W. Lyon.
Captain Ordnance Dept. U. S. A. in
Temporary Command."

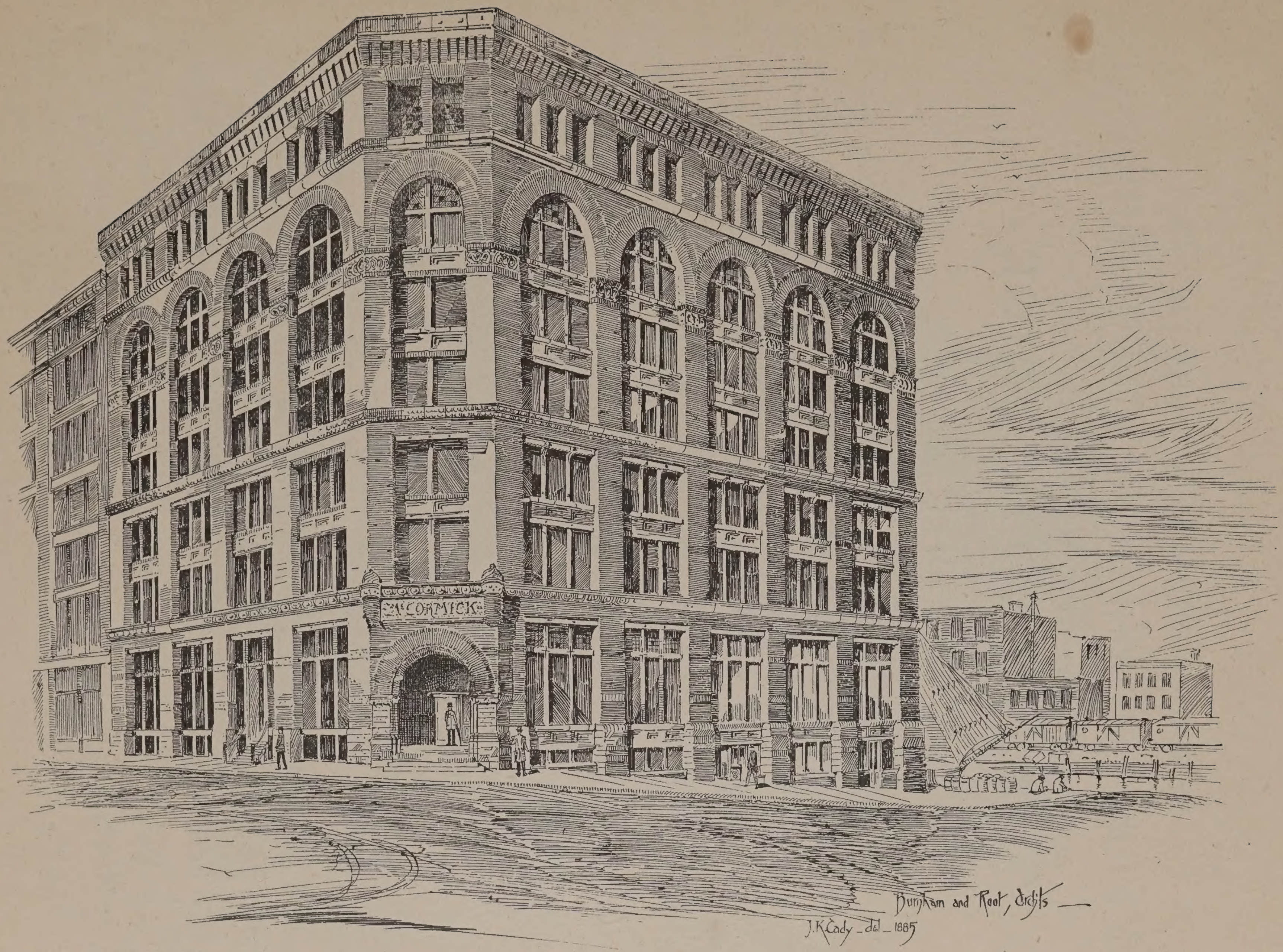
The foregoing shows that, the weakest of the Anderson brick, among the eleven tested, was only 810 pounds less than the strongest pressed brick given in the table of Gen. Meigs; that out of the eleven brick tested for Mr. Anderson, only two fall short of the highest in the Meigs test; that nine exceed the highest in his test, by from 541 pounds to 7,771 pounds per square inch; that the average of the Anderson exceeds the average of the Meigs by 5,247 pounds per square inch, or nearly double, while the strongest of the Anderson sustained a pressure of 11,426 pounds per square inch in excess of the strongest brick mentioned in either of the foregoing tables (except Gen. Meigs'), which demonstrates, by the highest authority, the greatly superior strength of the Anderson brick over all others, and also over that of building stone.

Diagram showing Relative Strength of Brick per Square Inch in the Foregoing Tables.

SCALE, 4,000 LBS. PER INCH.



The New Jersey, Baltimore and Washington clays, are among the best in quality. The great difference in strength of the brick made from these clays when compared with the Anderson, as demonstrated by the above diagram, is caused by the superiority of the Anderson system and methods.



By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

McCORMICK BLOCK,

JACKSON AND MARKET STREETS, CHICAGO.

Burnham & Root, Architects.

THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF LIST OF

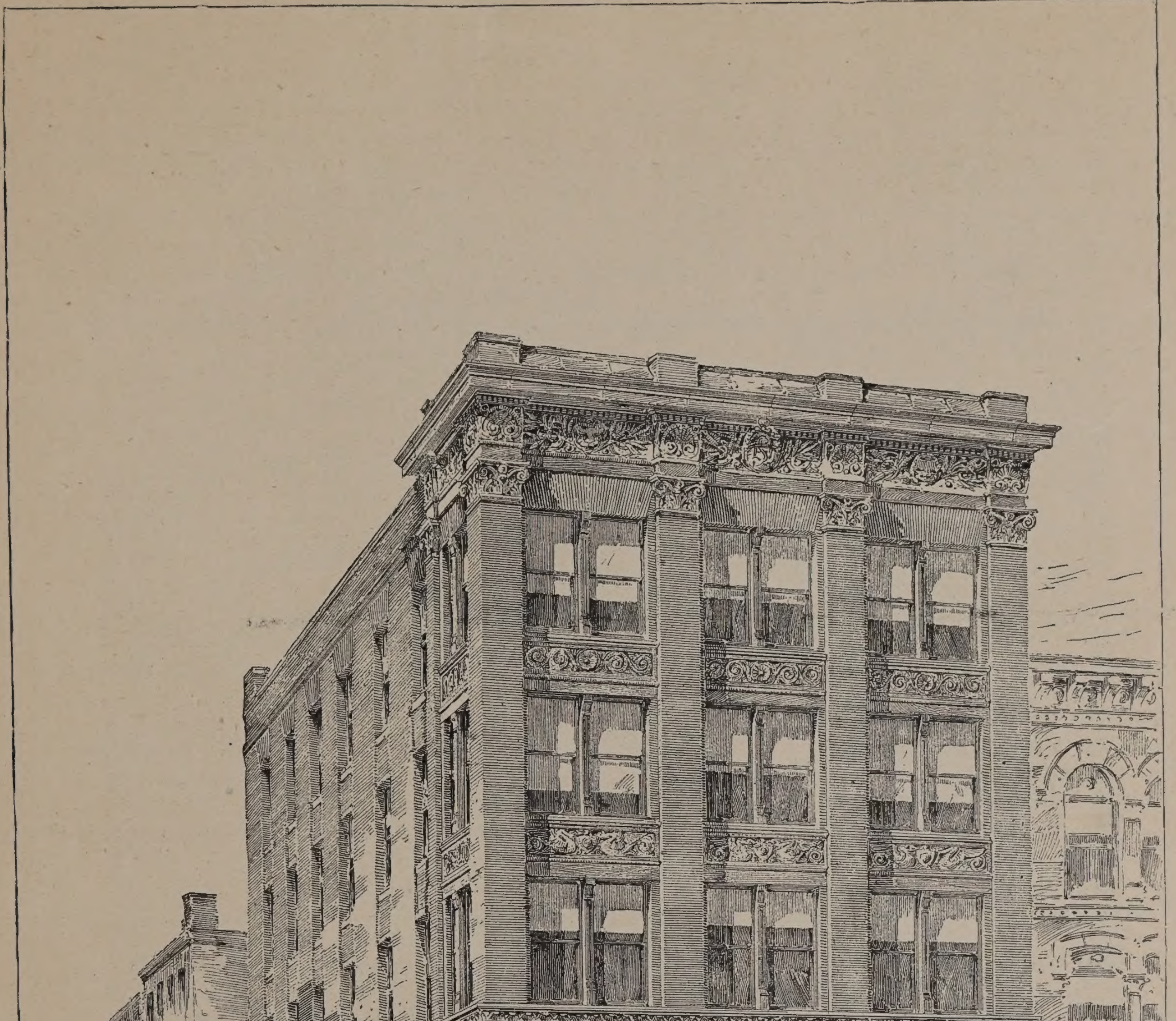
SOME OF THE MORE PROMINENT BUILDINGS

THAT HAVE USED

ANDERSON BRICK.

IN CHICAGO.

J. V. Farwell & Co.'s Store Block, Market street, from Monroe to Adams.
Calumet Club Building, Michigan avenue and 20th street.
Open Board of Trade Building, Pacific avenue, near Van Buren street.
Hiram Sibley's Warehouse, north end of Clark street bridge.
Royal Insurance Co.'s Building, Quincy street, near LaSalle.
Counselman's Ten Story Office Building, corner Jackson and La Salle streets.
Weber Music Hall, corner Jackson street and Wabash avenue.
Public School Building, corner Wells and Wendell streets.
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Warehouse, corner Jefferson and Adams streets.
J. Quincy Adams' Store Block, Wabash avenue and Congress street.
McCoy's European Hotel, corner Van Buren and Clark streets.
E. L. Brand's Store Block, 75 East Jackson street.
Jno. D. Parker's Office Building, No. 6 Sherman street.
Blair & Henderson's Store Block, corner Market and Adams streets.
Hon. C. B. Farwell's Residence, Pearson street, near Pine.
Seipp's Store Block, corner 31st Street and Cottage Grove avenue.
Memory's Office Building, corner Van Buren street and Pacific avenue.
Chicago Opera House Building, corner Clark and Washington streets.
Conrad Seipp Block, corner Groveland avenue and 30th street.
Michael Brand's Block, corner Blue Island avenue and 12th street.
H. E. Bucklen's Laboratory Building, corner Michigan avenue and Peck court.
Brand's Forresters' Hall, corner Clybourn and North avenues.
Webster Block, corner Madison street and Ogden avenue.
McCormick Building, corner Market and Jackson streets.
Illinois Central Railway Depot, 39th street.
W. G. Barfield's Residence, 1022 Park avenue.
Henry Sweet's Stores and Flats, Harrison and Morgan streets.
Chas. F. Gunther's Store, 212 South State street.
Nelson Monroe's Apartment House, La Salle and Locust streets.
Alexander Revell's Apartment House, Clark street, north of Oak street.
R. M. Outhet's Residences, 399 West Monroe street.
L. I. Rosenfelt's Residences, 430 Washington boulevard.
C. C. Collins' Hotel, Canal and Adams streets.
Thos. Boyle's Residences, Belden avenue and Bissell street.
L. W. Pierce's Eight Story Warehouse, corner 5th avenue and Jackson street.
A. T. Ewing's Six Story Warehouse, 5th avenue, north of Van Buren street.
Fritz Foltz's Residence, corner Astor and Goethe streets.
Wm. Boehner's Residence, Bellevue place, east of Rush streets.
Argyle Flats, corner Michigan avenue and Jackson street.
J. B. Speed's Block, 307 South Clark street.
H. C. Durand's Stores and Flats, corner Ogden avenue and Jackson street.
W. H. Thomas & Son's Stores and Flats, corner Lincoln and Garfield avenues.
St. Paul's Church, corner Prairie avenue and 30th street.
E. Pardridge's Residence, 2806 Prairie avenue.
Byron Smiths' Warehouse, corner State and Michigan streets.
Patterson Bros.' Stores, corner Cottage Grove avenue and 42nd street.
S. J. Leahy's Stores and Flats, corner Madison and Wood streets.



By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

L. P. HANSEN BLOCK,

116 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

Jno. Addison, Architect.

Dr. Ingalls' Residence, corner Laflin and Adams streets.

Commerce Building, Pacific avenue.

H. C. Durand's Stores and Flats, corner Indiana and Clark streets.

Central Safety Deposit Co.'s Office Building, corner La Salle and Adams streets.

West Division High School, corner Ogden avenue and Congress street.

Thos. Braum's Apartments, corner South Park avenue and 31st street.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln's Residence, Lake Shore Drive.

Pickwick Flats, corner Michigan avenue and 20th street.

A. T. Ewing's Stores and Flats, corner Cottage Grove avenue and 37th street.

Mr. Wheeler's Stores and Flats, corner Madison and Francisco streets.

E. F. Lawrence's Residence, Lake Shore Drive.

Training School, corner Ohio street and Dearborn avenue.

C. E. Gifford's Residence, Drexel boulevard, between 46th and 47th streets.

OUT OF TOWN.

Merchant's National Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

Daily Minneapolis Tribune Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

C., B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot, Galesburg, Ill.

Catholic Church, Monmouth, Ill.

Insane Asylum, Geneva Lake, Wis.

First National Bank Building, Corning, Iowa.

Hunter & Hawkins' Store Block, Elgin, Ill.

J. M. Powell's Store Block, Polo, Ill.

Grand Central Hotel, Pueblo, Col.

J. L. Mitchell's Residence, Milwaukee, Wis.

W. A. Paxton's Block, Omaha, Neb.

Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn.

Iowa State University, Iowa City, Iowa.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y Depot, Minneapolis.

Jno. R. Waller's Residence, Dubuque, Iowa.

Campbell & Cutler's Block. Kansas City, Mo.

Horr Building, Dubuque, Iowa.

E. A. Sherman's Block, Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Bank of West Union, West Union, Iowa.

H. H. Rockwell's Residence, Milwaukee, Wis.

Kansas City Times Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Chamber of Commerce Building, Duluth, Minn.

Geo. Spencer & Co.'s Block, Duluth, Minn.

Smith Bros.' Loan and Trust Co. Bank, Beatrice, Neb.

T. J. Stone's Block, Sioux City, Iowa.

D. Jeffrey's Building, Janesville, Wis.

Kempher Hall, Davenport, Iowa.

Commercial National Bank, Holdredge, Neb.

Stebbins, Post & Co. Bank, Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Second National Bank, Belvidere, Ill.

Wm. A. Giles' Block, Austin, Ill.

W. A. Paxton's Block, Block No. 2, Omaha, Neb.

Michigan Central R. R. Depot, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Hon. B. W. Aldrich's Store Block, Wichita, Kan.

Globe Publishing Co.'s Office and Store Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Chute's Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

C., M. & St. P. Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lathrop & Smith's Block, Kansas City, Kan.

Jno. P. Williams' Residence, Shullsburg, Wis.

Memorial Hall, Evanston, Ill.

C. J. Peterson's Store, Dubuque, Iowa.

Rev. Wm. Netstrater's Residence, Wilmette, Ill.

Board of Trade Building, Omaha, Neb.

Preuzlauer Bros.' Block, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.

Julius Houseman's Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A. L. Houck's Residence, Wichita, Kan.

First Congregational Church, Omaha, Neb.

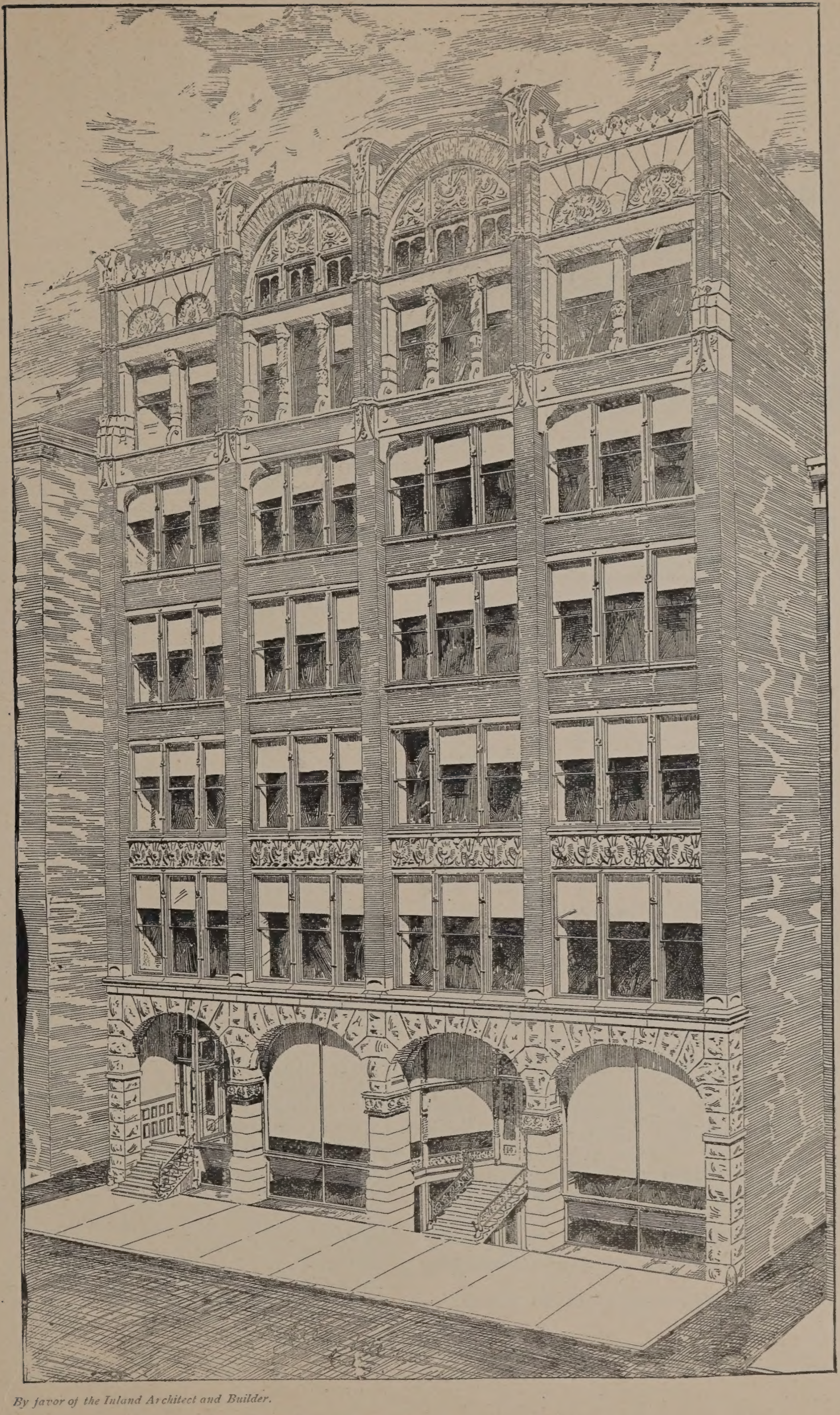
South Evanston M. E. Church, South Evanston, Ill.

J. M. Pierce & E. W. Moore's Block, San Diego, Cal.

C. & N. W. R'y Depot, East Elgin, Ill.

McCormick Harvester Co.'s Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

Bay State Trust Co., Boston, Mass.



By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

TROESCHER BUILDING,

CORNER MARKET AND MADISON STREETS, CHICAGO.

Adler & Sullivan, Architects.

TESTIMONIALS.

THE following are a few among the many letters received from prominent western architects and builders, expressing their opinion upon the merits of the Anderson brick. They were sent originally to the New England Anderson Pressed Brick Company, to be used in their catalogue, and with the permission of that company they are inserted here.

From W. W. Boyington, Esq., one of the oldest and most widely known architects of Chicago:

"Chicago, February 4, 1887.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, I have to inform you that I have been acquainted with the Anderson pressed brick for the past eight years, having used them extensively in this city and other places. They are now more largely used in this section of the country than all other pressed brick combined.

I can say unhesitatingly that they are superior in quality and finish to any other pressed brick that I have ever seen made.

Their density and resisting power is unequaled. They have been used in many of the higher buildings in this city from bottom to top, say 165 feet in height, and sustain themselves perfectly. Yours respectfully,

W. W. Boyington, Architect."

From Messrs. Flanders & Zimmerman, architects, 228 La Salle street:

"Chicago, April 14th, 1887.

Gentlemen:—We have specified the Anderson pressed brick in many buildings.

The uniformity in size and color of these brick, with the accuracy in their lines, commend them to the building public above other brick.

The beauty of the molded and ornamented brick is remarkable, and evidences the high art attained in the manufacture of the Anderson brick. Yours truly,

Flanders & Zimmerman,
Architects."

From A. Druiding, architect, who makes churches and school-houses a specialty, room 27, Metropolitan block:

"Chicago, April 14, 1887.

Gentlemen:—I have been using the Anderson pressed brick in many public buildings, as churches, academies, etc., and find same to be uniform in color and unexcelled for strength, durability and beauty.

Very respectfully,
A. Druiding, Architect."

From C. O. Hansen, architect, room 86 Metropolitan block:

"Chicago, April 15, 1887.

Gentlemen:—The Chicago Anderson pressed brick has a uniform and fine appearance, and I consider them the most durable brick we have in this market.

Very respectfully,
C. O. Hansen".

From Messrs. Furst & Rudolph, architects, 106 Fifth avenue:

"Chicago, April 15, 1887.

Gentlemen:—We have used the Chicago Anderson pressed brick in various buildings constructed under our supervision in this city, and consider the same, both plain and ornamental, a first-class building material.

In regard to the accuracy of form of these brick, we consider them unexcelled. Yours respectfully,

Furst & Rudolph."

From W. Irving Beman, architect, 79 Dearborn street:

"Chicago, April 9, 1887.

Gents:—Have used considerable of your brick in and about Chicago, and regard them as the best pressed brick now in the market of western make.

Yours truly,
W. I. Beman."

From J. C. Cochrane, architect of the Illinois State Capitol, Iowa State Capitol, Cook County Hospital, Cook County Infirmary, Rush Medical College, and numerous other public buildings, 78 Ashland block:

"Chicago, April 12, 1887.

Gentlemen:—During the last few years I have had occasion to use your face brick in several buildings; from my experience and observations I unhesitatingly pronounce them the finest brick in the market, both as to color, texture and evenness of surface. Yours, etc.,

J. C. Cochrane, Architect."

From Messrs. Adler & Sullivan, architects, room 56, Borden Block:

"Chicago, April 13, 1887.

Gentlemen:—In response to your letter of inquiry of the 7th of the month, it gives us pleasure to reply that we have used the Chicago Anderson pressed brick in buildings erected under our care, and that their use has been satisfactory to ourselves and to our clients.

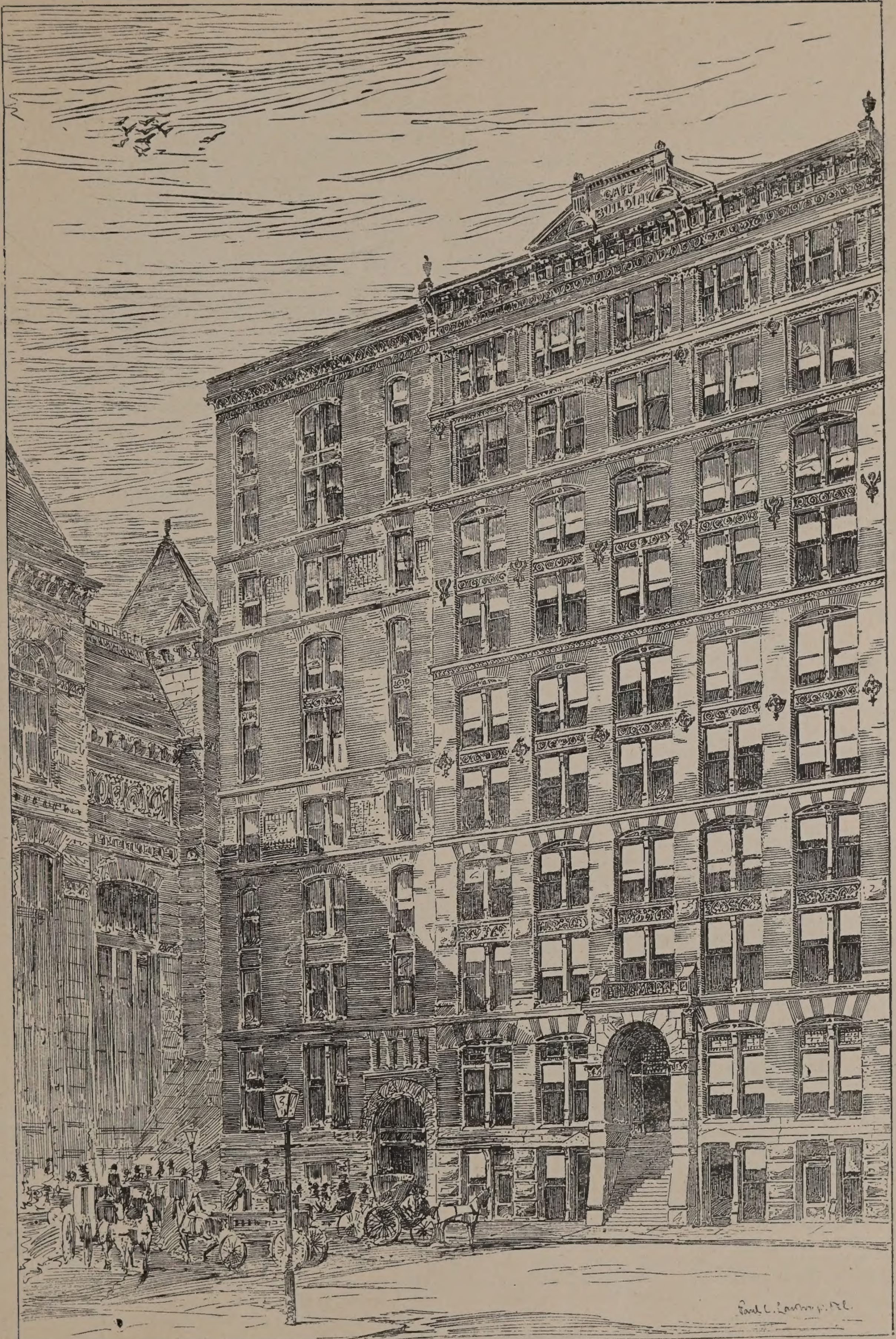
Yours, etc.,
Adler & Sullivan,
Architects."

From Fred Ahlschlager, architect, 70 La Salle street:

"Chicago, April 9, 1887.

Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure to testify to the excellent qualities of the Anderson pressed brick, having used and specified them for the past five years, and will continue so, because they are the best in the market; in fact, I would have no other. Respectfully yours,

Fred Ahlschlager,
Architect."



By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

GAFF BUILDING.

230 TO 236 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

S. V. Shipman, Architect.

From Oscar Cobb, architect:

"Office of Oscar Cobb, Architect,
Rooms 59 & 60, Major Block.
Chicago, Ill., April 18th, 1887.

Dear Sirs:—I have used them almost exclusively since I became acquainted with the quality, texture and color, and possibility of variety of colors, in the manufacture of the Anderson brick, both plain and ornamental; and most certainly in my judgment pronounce them equal, if not superior, in fineness of texture, evenness of surface, straight and regular angles, shape, etc., to the best brick manufactured in the East or West. Respectfully,

Oscar Cobb,
Architect."

From Charles E. Illsley, A. M. C. E., architect:

"St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 17, 1887.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to my experience with the Anderson pressed moulded bricks, I am pleased to state that I have used them in several buildings in this city with entire satisfaction. I found the brick all I could ask in respect to texture, color, shape, strength and artistic qualities; and whenever I may have occasion for the Anderson patterns I shall expect to use them again. I am, yours truly,

C. E. Illsley."

From E. Townsend, Mix & Co., architects:

"Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15, 1887.

Dear Sir:—We have used the Anderson pressed and moulded brick in our own practice to considerable extent, notably within the past year, in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway station here, a building of the very first class, having frontage on street of 320 feet by 65 feet width, and same length toward track. All fronts and the tower, about 150 feet high, are faced with these brick, and jambs, arises, arches, etc., finished with these moulded and arch brick, etc., from the "Anderson Kilns."

We are also the architects of the Globe building, a ten (10) story office block now being put up and finished at St. Paul, Minn. Here also we have used the Anderson pressed and moulded brick freely, and the owners are well satisfied with result.

We find these brick of very hard, close texture, a fine dark-red color, and that they are unusually uniform in size and weight.

We have not found them so liable, as some others, to the white efflorescence often disfiguring otherwise satisfactory brick fronts.

The moulded arch and ornamental patterns, made under these patents, are generally well finished and satisfactory for the various purposes required.

From our experience in using these materials, we shall be glad to use them if occasion demands a first-class and reliable red pressed brick.

Very respectfully yours,

E. Townsend, Mix & Co.,
Architects."

From Cleves Bros., architects:

"Omaha, Neb. Feb. 15, 1887.

Gentlemen:—We take pleasure in adding to the testimony as to the excellence of your brick products. We have used plain and ornamental brick of every kind of your manufacture for a number of years in our buildings, and consider them superior to any other kind yet manufactured.

They are not only weather-proof and can stand a great pressure, but they are uniform in size and color according to number selected, and of a high artistic finish. The ornamental brick are of real artistic forms, applicable to different kinds of styles and constructions. We therefore recommend very highly your products to all parties interested in building. Yours truly,

Cleves Bros.,
Architects."

From C. A. Gombert, architect:

"Office of C. A. Gombert,
Architect and Superintendent of Building,
Rooms 4 & 5, Library Bldg., cor. Broadway and Wisconsin St.
Milwaukee, March 2, 1887.

I take great pleasure in expressing my appreciation of your pressed brick. They are not only the finest I have seen, but also the most effective in color, and can conscientiously recommend them.

C. A. Gombert,
Architect."

From C. A. Dunham, architect:

"Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1887.

Gents:—I have used in several buildings Anderson's brick. For uniformity of size, texture and color they are unsurpassed. They give good satisfaction.

C. A. Dunham."

From C. A. Dietrich, architect:

"Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb 19, 1887.

Gents:—In reply to your favor of the 12th, will say that I have used your ornamental brick, and it gives me great pleasure to recommend them to the profession and all others in want of anything in that line. They are excellent, both in quality and design. The ornamental panels are second to none in the market.

Yours truly,
C. A. Dietrich."

From F. B. Hamilton, architect:

"Office of F. B. Hamilton, Architect,
Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 19, 1887.

Gents:—Having used the Chicago Anderson ornamental brick in a number of buildings in this city during the past three years, I take pleasure in testifying to their superior quality and shape.

They have given better satisfaction generally than those of any other manufacture here represented.

Yours, etc.,
F. B. Hamilton."

From Mason Maury, architect:

"Louisville, Ky., Feb. 21, 1887.

I am familiar with the Anderson pressed brick, and consider them unequaled by any other brick in the market, being perfect in shape, strong, and of uniform, bright color.

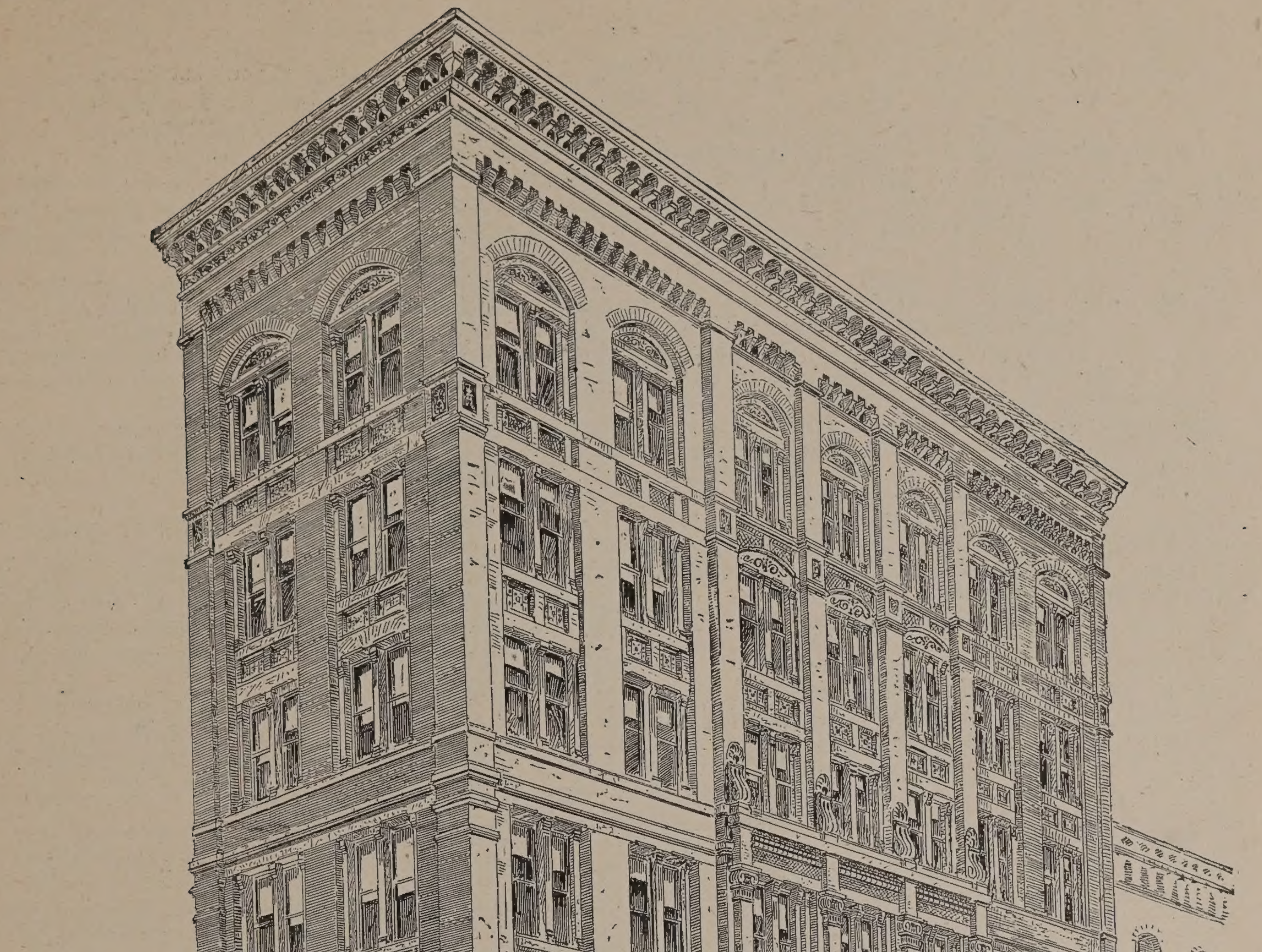
Mason Maury."

From E. A. Curtis, architect:

"Fredonia, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1887.

Gentlemen:—I am an advocate of moulded brick as a valuable aid in the production of pleasing architectural effects. I think that you are entitled to the thanks of the profession for putting so many and excellent shapes at our command. The perfection of form of your pressed bricks is a wonder and surprise to old-fashioned brick-makers.

Respectfully yours,
E. A. Curtis."


CICERO HINE DEL.
J.M. VAN OSDEL & CO. ARCHTS.

By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

HENRY MEMORY BLOCK,

CORNER VAN BUREN STREET AND PACIFIC AVENUE.

From James Tyler, architect:

"Office of James Tyler, Architect,
Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 21, 1887.

Gentlemen:—I have used your plain and ornamental brick in several of my buildings, and am much pleased with the result, excellence of color and quality of your brick. Yours truly,

James Tyler."

From D. P. Clark, architect:

"Office of D. P. Clark,
Architect and Superintendent.
West Bay City, Mich., Feb. 21, 1887.

Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 16th inst., will say that it affords me pleasure to testify to the value of your pressed brick to the architectural profession. I have found them satisfactory in every way. The plain brick present as smooth faces, sharp and clear-cut ends and edges, as any that I have ever seen; and of the moulded and ornamental brick will only say that they seem perfect, and are only to be seen to be appreciated by lovers of good building material.

Yours very truly,
D. P. Clark."

From Edward S. Hammatt, architect:

"Office of Edward S. Hammatt, Architect,
S. W. Cor. Third and Brady Streets,
Davenport, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1887.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I have made careful examination of a large number of pressed brick of different manufacture, and find that for evenness of color, texture and durability, the Chicago Anderson pressed brick is the most desirable.

Yours truly,
Edward S. Hammatt."

From W. L Ross, Architect:

"LaHarpe, Ill., Feb. 22, 1887.

Gents:—As regards my experience in what I have used and have seen used of the Anderson pressed brick, would say, for panels and ornamental work I think them the best I have ever used. For beauty of form and color, I know of no better in the market.

Respectfully yours,
W. L. Ross."

From F. D. Hyde, architect:

"Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 21, 1887.

Sirs:—I have used more or less of the Chicago Anderson pressed brick every year since they have been in the market, as well as the product of several other manufacturers; and with pleasure say there is no other brick that has come to this market that has given the general satisfaction to the owner, architect, brick-layer and the public as the "Anderson" has. Trusting that the "New England Anderson" will turn out a brick equally as good.

I am, very truly yours,
F. D. Hyde."

From L. H. Waterhouse, contractor:

"Aurora, Ill., Feb. 21, 1887.

Dear Sirs:—I have, during the past five years, used many of your Chicago pressed brick, and for their uniformity of size and color according to graded numbers, and for their sterling qualities generally, I hold them in high esteem. Very truly yours,

L. H. Waterhouse."

From J. G. Weatherby, architect and builder:

Office of J. G. Weatherby,
Architect and Builder,
No. 206 North First Ave.
Marshalltown, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1887.

Gentlemen:—I have used your pressed brick, both plain and ornamental, and have found them to give perfect satisfaction in every respect.

My brick masons say that they would rather lay the Anderson pressed brick at from $2.00 to $3.00 per thousand less than any other pressed brick, on account of their regularity in size and color. I can cheerfully recommend your pressed brick to all parties who wish a first-class brick for building purposes. Yours truly,

J. G. Weatherby,
Architect and Builder."

From G. G. Baldwin, architect:

"Sioux City, Iowa, Feb. 17, 1887.

Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure to say I have been using your brick, and that they have given great satisfaction to all who have seen them in the wall, or have watched their use, for their perfect form, hardness, evenness of texture in cutting, and soft, agreeable color, harmonizing with other building materials.

I shall continue to use them at every opportunity.

Yours truly, G. G. Baldwin,
Architect."

From Gustave Stoltze, architect:

"LaCrosse, Wis., Feb. 19, 1887.

Gentlemen:—The moulded brick manufactured by your firm, which I had occasion to use in the erection of the Odd Fellows' Hall building in this city, have given very general satisfaction, and I can heartily recommend them to anyone contemplating their use.

Yours truly, Gustave Stoltze,
Architect."

From Henry Voss, architect:

"Office of Henry Voss, Architect,
Rooms 27 & 28 Redick's Block,
Omaha, Neb., Feb. 18, 1887.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have had a large experience in the use of the Anderson pressed brick, both plain and ornamental, and pronounce them superior to any other in color, texture, durability and price.

Truly yours, Henry Voss,
Architect."

From Isaac C. Coleman, architect:

"Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 15, 1887.

In reply to yours of the 12th inst., will say: I have used both your plain and ornamental brick, and consider them first-class in all respects. * * *

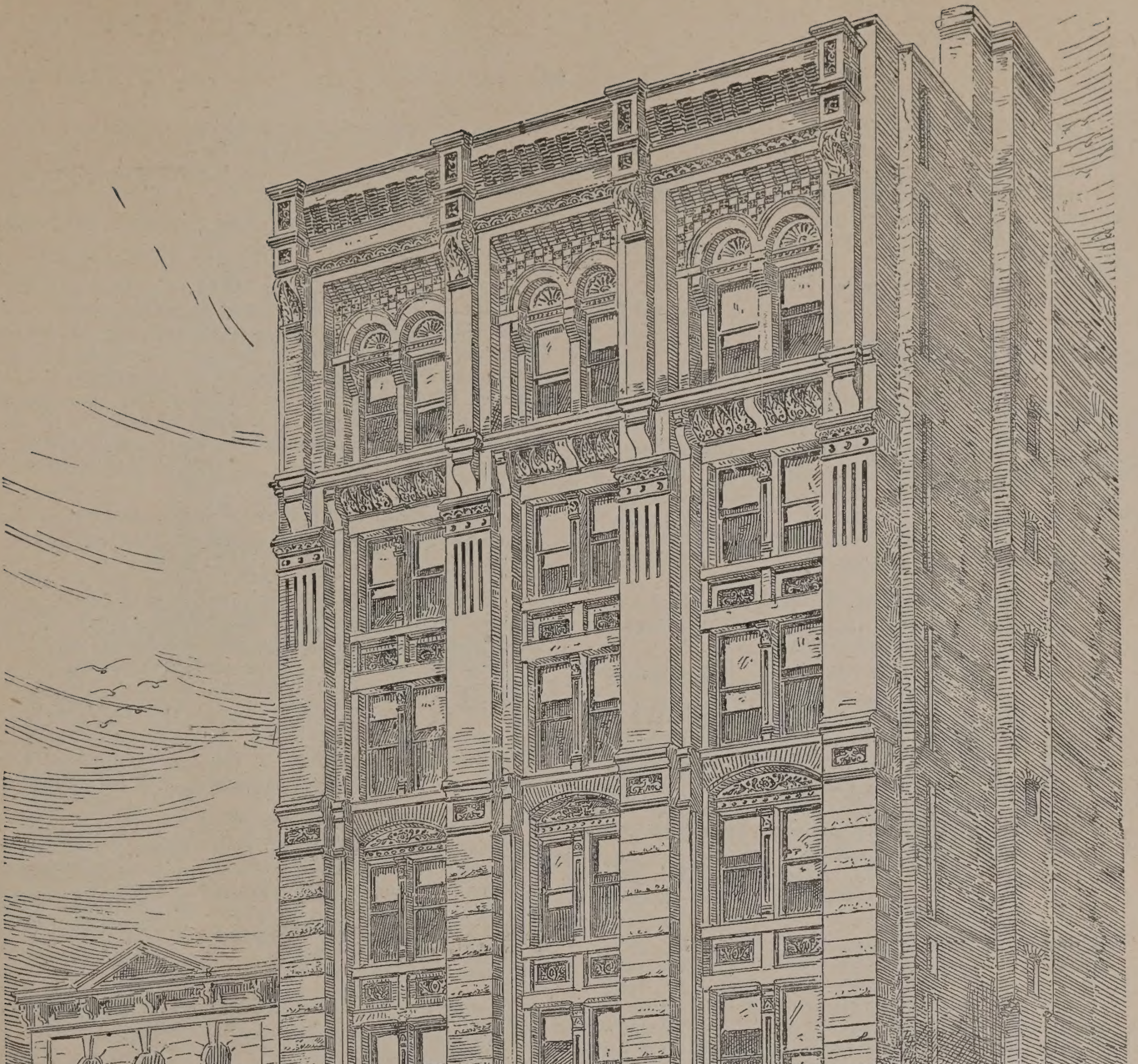
Respectfully,
Isaac C. Coleman."

From Comstock & Frotsche, Architects of California:

"Office of Comstock & Frotsche,
Architects,
Rooms 7, 8 & 9 Young's Block,
San Diego, Cal., March 5, 1887.

Anderson Pressed Brick Co. of Chicago:

Gentlemen:—We have just finished the fronts of the Pierce & Moore block of the brick ordered of you, and it is most satisfactory to ourselves and our clients.


CICERO HINE DEL.

By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

JNO. D. PARKER BUILDING,

NO. 6 SHERMAN STREET, CHICAGO.

J. M. Van Osdel, Architect.

For texture of the material, uniformity of color and size, they are perfect, and we feel fully justified in recommending them to anyone of our profession wishing to have a nice front. As to ourselves, we feel that we have been well paid for the trouble and expense incurred in shipping so far. Hoping to be able to favor you with another order soon, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,
Comstock & Frotsche."

From A. E. Hussey, architect:

"St. Cloud, Minn., March 12, 1887.

Gents:—In answer would say that my experience with your brick has been perfectly satisfactory.

I consider them equal in every respect to the best brick manufactured in the United States.

Yours truly, A. E. Hussey,
Architect."

From F. M. Ellis, architect:

"Office of F. M. Ellis, F. W. A. A.,
Architect and Building Superintendent,
Fourteenth and Farnam Streets,
Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23, 1887.

Anderson Pressed Brick Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in stating that I have used many thousands of your pressed and ornamental brick in the construction of many of the finest buildings in the West—Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. I have used them because I can make better buildings, produce better architectural effects, than with any other brick made in the West, and with no greater expense.

Yours truly,
F. M. Ellis."

From F. S. Allen, architect:

"Streator, Ill., Feb. 26, 1887.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your favor of the 12th inst., will say that I have used your brick largely for fronts of many fine buildings, with both stone and terra cotta trimmings, and for mantels and interior linings of vestibules and halls.

They have always given me great satisfaction, and I have never failed to have my clients well satisfied with their appearance and durability, as well as their evenness in size and color. Very truly yours,
F. S. Allen."

From P. J. Creedon, architect:

"P. J. Creedon, Practical Architect,
Omaha National Bank Building,
Omaha, Neb., Feb. 26, 1887.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 16th at hand, and in reply would say that I have used the Anderson pressed brick, both for ornamental work and trimmings. In both ways they have given entire satisfaction, being exactly as they were ordered in shape and size. Hoping to have further dealings with you, I remain,

Yours, etc.,
P. J. Creedon."

From Messrs. Joralemon & Fenim, architects, 719 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Minneapolis, Minn., June 10, 1887.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your inquiry regarding our opinion of the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick, we would say that in their use they have given us entire satisfaction. Yours truly,
Joralemon & Fenim."

From L. S. Buffington, Esq., architect, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Minneapolis, Minn., June 10, 1887.

Dear Sirs:—Having made use of considerable quantities of the Chicago Anderson Pressed and Ornamental Brick in my work, during the past four years, it gives me pleasure to say that in quality, uniformity of color and trueness of size and shape, I have found them unsurpassed, and shall continue their use, without hesitancy, if the present high standard is maintained. Yours respectfully,
L. S. Buffington."

From Messrs. Hamilton & Turner, architects, offices Room 49, Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn.:

"St. Paul, Minn., June 10, 1887.

Gentlemen:—We take pleasure in testifying to the superior merits of the brick manufactured by the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Co., both in color and shape. In all the work in which we have used them they have given entire satisfaction. Yours truly,
Hamilton & Turner."

From Messrs. Wilcox & Johnson, architects, Room 76, German American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.:

"St. Paul, Minn., June 10, 1887.

Gentlemen:—Having used quite extensively the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick, we have no hesitancy in endorsing the brick as thoroughly first-class in every particular, whether one considers the quality, form or color. Sincerely,
Wilcox & Johnson."

From W. H. Dennis, Esq., architect, Rooms 105 & 107 Stillman Building, Minneapolis, Minn.:

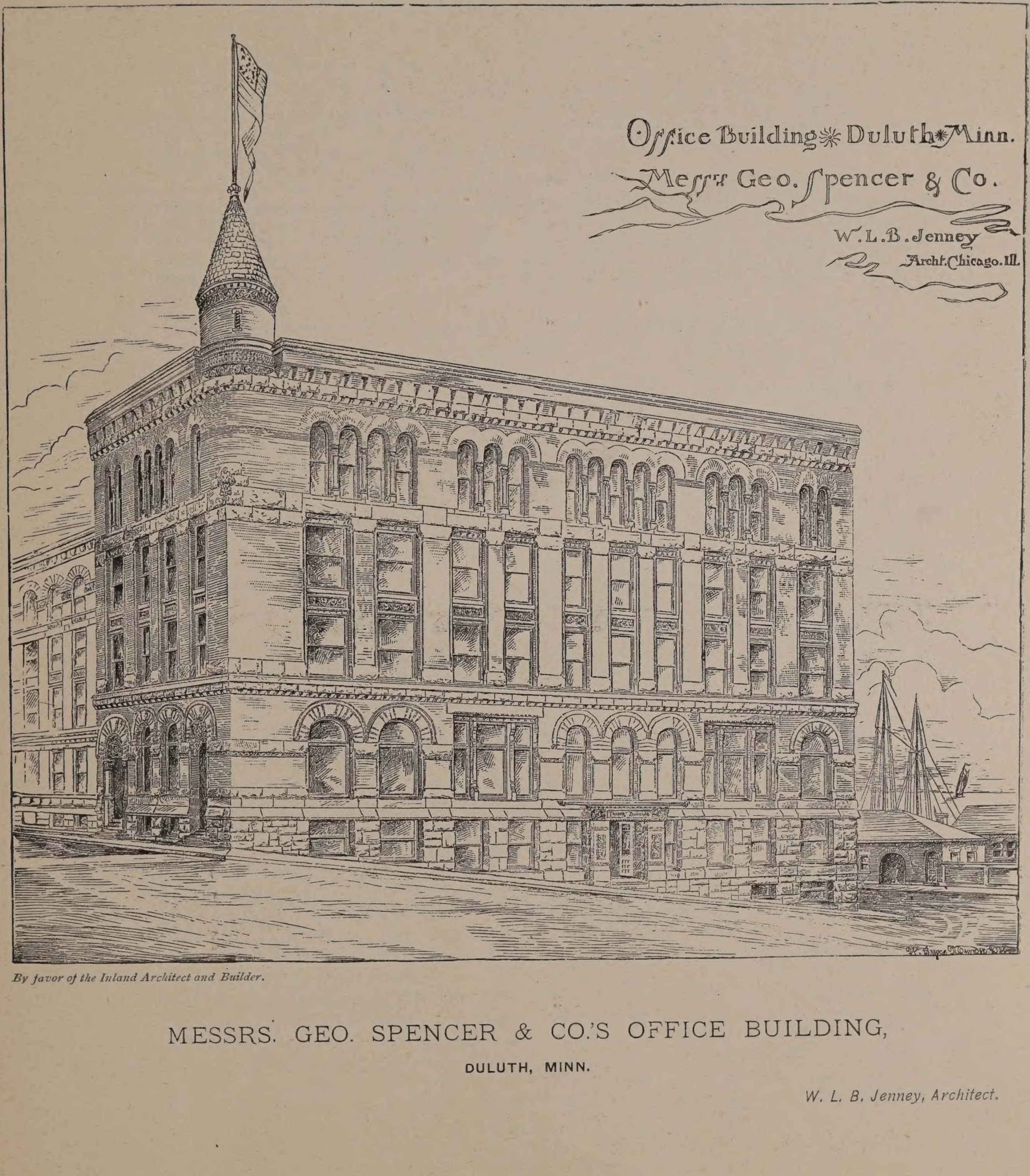
"Minneapolis, Minn., June 11, 1887.

Gents:—I believe the brick made by your process are superior to any. They are harder, have a finer skin, a warmth and brilliancy of tone that no other red brick possesses. They do not lose their brightness after exposure to the storms and smoke of cities. I have never seen them spall, even when used in the lower portions of the highest ten and twelve story structures. I think they will carry nearly or quite as much weight as any of the building stones in common use. For use in buildings of the better class, in our smoky towns, I prefer them to anything else, although stone is, aside from its cost, the most tempting of all materials to an architect. After mature consideration of the subject, and after looking at a very large number of different materials, I have concluded to use them in two large and costly fire-proof office buildings, which are now being erected under my supervision, and I will state that the matter of cheapness had nothing to do with the decision. Very truly yours,
W. H. Dennis."

From Messrs. Gilbert & Taylor, architects, 39 Gilfillan Block, St. Paul, Minn.:

"St. Paul, Minn., June 10, 1887.

Gentlemen:—We have used the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick in various buildings under our charge, and are uniformly pleased with it. We find it hard, strong and


Office Building ✻ Duluth ✻ Minn.
Messrs Geo. Spencer & Co.
W. L. B. Jenney
Archt. Chicago. Ill.

By favor of the Inland Architect and Builder.

MESSRS. GEO. SPENCER & CO.'S OFFICE BUILDING,

DULUTH, MINN.

W. L. B. Jenney, Architect.

durable, and can highly recommend it for smoothness of surface and evenness in texture, shape and color.

Sincerely yours,

GILBERT & TAYLOR."

From Irving W. Kelley, Esq., architect, 408 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.:

"MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 10, 1887.

SIRS:—I take great pleasure in testifying to the satisfactory qualities of your brick. They "fill the bill."

Yours truly, IRVING W. KELLEY."

From Messrs. Goodwin & Fiske, architects, Room 37 Windom-Loring Building, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 10, 1887.

GENTLEMEN:—In answer to your inquiry, I do not hesitate to say that the Chicago Anderson Pressed and Molded Brick, furnished through your firm, for the Chute and other buildings, erected under my direction, gives perfect satisfaction, and that for uniformity in size and color this brick is decidedly superior to any other yet introduced into this market. Yours, etc.,

GOODWIN & FISKE."

From Messrs. Long & Kees, architects, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 10, 1887.

GENTLEMEN:—We are now using the Anderson Pressed and Ornamental Brick in the interior work of the new Public Library Building in this city. So far they are giving us satisfaction, and we shall use them in other work which we have on hand during the present season. Their absolute trueness of shape and the perfectness of the ornamental, makes their use, where fine work is required, especially satisfactory. Respectfully yours,

LONG & KEES."

◆

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean of Dec. 5, 1885.

WALLS AND LOTS.

A Scientific yet Popular Discussion Upon Mottled Brick Walls. The True Causes of the Saltpeter Exudations and Their Remedy.

Address of James C. Anderson, Esq., before the Illinois State Association of Architects.

AT a regular meeting Thursday afternoon, December 3, 1886, of the Illinois State Association of Architects, President D. W. Burnham in the chair, after the regular business of the session, the following paper was read by Mr. J. C. Anderson on the timely subject of "Efflorescence on the Face of Brick Walls," and by common consent it was voted a most exhaustive treatment of the question, and unanimous thanks were tendered Mr. Anderson:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

The question of the so-called saltpeter exudations is no new question or subject—in fact, the evil has existed since lime mortar first entered into the construction of buildings; yet it seems hardly credible that a question of so great importance, not only in the esthetic beauty of architecture, but essentially vital to the solidity and durability of every structure where masonry is employed, should receive so little attention in the way of discovering the true cause and correcting the evil. You will recognize the difficulty and embarrassment with which I enter upon the discussion of a subject so intricate, involving complex problems to be solved and proofs to be adduced, without having the recorded investigation and proofs of others in the same field to draw from and rely upon. But, unfortunately, if such practical investigations have been earnestly pursued, I can find no published record of them, and have to rely solely upon the records on the wall, with which to draw the substances of proof of my statements; and I am not unmindful of the fact, which gives me no little embarrassment, too, in discussing this subject before this association, that I have a personal interest in the matter that might be benefited by the statements made by me; still I do not see why the insect which performs Nature's work of carrying the pollen from flower to flower should not be allowed to sip at the honey; yet I shall earnestly endeavor to present and demonstrate to you in the most impartial manner such matters and facts as I have been able to glean from my investigations of the subject, purely in a scientific point of view.

It has been the subject of numerous newspaper articles both in this country and abroad, calling attention to the fact from time to time that such evil existed, and advancing various vague theories as to the cause; but the whole subject, until recently, has been treated in a far-off kind of a way, no one seeming to care to undertake the genuine practical hard work requisite to probe the cause of the evil and then try to devise an adequate remedy.

In this city, until very recently, little notice was taken of it, because the color of our common brick and limestone, from which the great bulk of our buildings are constructed, were like in color to these exudations, but the red, pressed brick, which are now so largely used, furnish too good a chalk-board for this mischievous imp who has been busy at work tracing out his old name, born on the other side of the ocean—saltpeter. The substances of this wall-coating, I find, by various experiments and chemical analysis, to be essentially the sulphates of magnesia, soda, and potash. I say essentially, because other salts are sometimes present as nitrates of the alkalies above named. But these do not concern us so much in this inquiry, as they are seldom met with, except in close proximity to the ocean, where the sea-salt becomes a factor in their production. In this city I have never found the nitrates present, except in one or two cases in the walls ot barns, where a high condition of nitrification prevailed. These coatings do not come from the facing brick, as has been generally supposed, and I desire to be distinctly understood when I say that this is not only true of any one particular kind or make of pressed brick, but is true of several kinds of pressed brick commonly used in this market. The case, however, is different when we come to consider the common brick from which the rear walls are constructed; but still they are by no means the main cause, for the main cause lies in the lime of the mortar, or more properly the magnesia present in the lime of the mortar used in laying up both the common and pressed brick. In order to arrive at a correct understanding of this matter, I will consider first the walls themselves, how they are constructed, and the nature of the materials that enter into the construction; and it may be proper to state here that, although the evil is not confined by any means to the brick walls, it is my purpose at present to narrow the scope of inquiry so as to embrace only that class of walls which most concerns our city—that is, red pressed brick walls. These walls are constructed with an outer facing course of pressed brick, and an inner wall of a number of courses of common brick.

The materials entering into the construction of these walls are mainly pressed brick, common brick, and mortar. Of what are these materials compounded, and what do they have to do with the exudations? Let us see:

The bricks are made from common clays, nature's chips, once drifts and sediments upheaved by igneous action into mountains, and again planed off, disintegrated and sent down from the mountain heights into the lowlands by chemical and aqueous agencies.

It will be necessary again to narrow the inquiry, geographically, to such clays as enter into the construction of our Chicago buildings. These clays are of three classes—drift clays, alluvial clays, and sedimentary clays. The common bricks of the rear wall are made from the first named class of clays, there being an abundant supply of a calcareous pebble-drift underlying the city to a great depth, and, in fact, the only clays cheaply accessible for this grade of brick. About twenty per cent. of the bulk of this clay deposit is represented by small stones or pebbles of various kinds and sizes intimately commingled with the clay. These pebbles, for the most part, are made up of delomite limestone—about twelve per cent. calcareo-magnesian and seven per cent. granitic and feldspathic, and about three per cent. of their bulk of iron pyrites (sulphite of iron). Besides these pebble impurities there is also a portion of finely divided magnesia and potash present in the clay, and a quantity of coal screenings is added to the mass, all of which go to make up the complete brick, which, after the burning process, enters into the rear walls, and has an important bearing upon the subject which will be more fully explained hereafter.

The facing brick are of wider range and of quite a different character, being made from the alluvium and sedimentary clay deposits, few of which contain any of the efflorescing germs in such quantities as to be producible on the face of the brick under the severest tests. This is especially true of the third class of clays, which are the depositions of fresh water sediments, and are therefore practically free from the alkaline earths. And now we come to the mortar of the walls, in which will be found the main germ or primary cause of the evil, and in this consideration I need not enter into a discussion of any of the elements of this compound, for practically, so far as we are concerned, there is no part of the material, except the lime itself, that contains more than a mere trace of the germ, or more particularly that part of it which is not lime, but an impurity. Magnesia—Here is an analysis of the wall coating:

Insoluble matter (brick dust)	2.14
Lime	1.68
Potash	.08
Magnesia	14.57
Sulphuric acid	32.42
Water	49.85
Total	100.74

It will be seen that these scrapings are nearly pure Epsom salts or sulphate of soda.

I will give analysis of Epsom salts:

Magnesia	16.26
Sulphur	32.52
Water	51.22
Total	100.00

This sample for analysis I obtained by scraping from the walls of a prominent building in this city. It will be seen by the example, which is a fair specimen of all the others, that the sulphate of magnesia is the predominant substance. Now let us look at the composition of a number of the limes used in laying up these walls, which will appear by the following analysis:

No. 1—

Carbonate of lime	54.84
Carbonate of magnesia	43.94
Alumina	.59
Silica	.63
Total	100.00

No. 2—

Carbonate of lime	56.00
Carbonate of magnesia	42.92
Alumina	.75
Silica	.33
Total	100.00

No. 3—

Oxide of lime	59.36
Oxide of magnesia	34.87

No. 4—

Oxide of lime	91.84
Oxide of magnesia	.49

The first two examples are complete analyses of the stone; the other two are for lime and magnesia only, from samples of burned lime.

It will be seen, in allowing a full complement of sand in the mortar, that as much as twenty per cent. of this germ is to be found in some of these limes, while others contain but a trace of magnesia. This answers the question which has repeatedly been asked: Why is it that of two buildings, built side by side, of the same bricks (as it often happens), one will show the exudations badly while the other will be quite free from the exudations? Such differences can not come from the front brick, for it is a well-known fact that whatever of the alkalies exist in one part of a clay-bed permeates the same stratum in about the same proportions all the way through, and, as I have before stated in substance, but few of the surface alluviums, even at great distances apart, vary much in this regard. We have seen by the analysis of the wall-coatings that the substance was mainly sulphate of magnesia, but that other sulphates were present—as of soda and potash—and in the lime analysis we have traced the alkaline oxide of magnesia, and in the common brick the potash and soda, which are also in the alkaline state so far as it would appear. But how does it happen that these substances actually appear as sulphates?

I have already, in the discussion of common brick clays, described the presence of sulphite of iron and coal screenings. In the kiln-firing the sulphur is eliminated from the iron sulphite and converted into sulphuric acid, and is absorbed by the brick, and a like conversion takes place with the sulphur contained in the coal screenings.

Analysis of the common brick shows sulphuric acid, as well as the soda and potash before referred to, as belonging to the clay impurities.

But as this is an important part in consideration of the subject, I will explain more in detail what actually takes place in producing these changes. The sulphur is eliminated from the iron sulphite and coal screenings at a red heat in the kiln firing in the form of sulphuric acid and sulphurous vapor. The sulphuric acid combines with the brick, and a part of the sulphurous acid, if left free, would ascend to the atmosphere above, but being confined within the brick unites with such bodies found there that have any affinity for the acid. These are the bodies present having the highest alkaline properties, being the potash of the coal screenings, residuum, and calcio-magnesian pebbles present in the brick, potash, lime, and magnesia, each taking up the equivalent of the acids in its order and converting it to a salt. Now I will proceed to describe how these salts find their way to the face of the front walls of a building. In laying up the walls the common bricks are saturated well with water, to prevent too rapid absorption of the water from the mortar, thus causing it to set too quickly, and as the most of these alkalies are insoluble in their first condition, all of them as sulphates (except the lime) are highly soluble in water, which takes them up in solution, and in the process of the drying out of the walls are carried through the facing brick to the point of natural evaporation, which is the face side of the wall, where it comes into contact with the drying, water-absorbing influence of the atmosphere, and as water goes off distilled by nature's laboratory, the residuum salts which were in solution with it up to this point of evaporation are left in crystal form upon the surface, where they remain until the walls are thoroughly dried, or until the walls are wet by a rainstorm, or a change of weather brings a greater degree of moisture in contact with the surface of the walls than the brick contains when the crystal dissolves, and the solution will be absorbed back into the brick to appear again in dry weather. But I have traced to the surface only the germs of the common brick, and this, as I have before stated, is but a small part of the evil. I will now consider what action takes place with the mortar impurity. The magnesia of this compound is but sparingly soluble in the form of the oxide, but being in excess and entering into the construction of the rear walls so abundantly with a lavish use of mortar—even if no free acid is present—much of it is absorbed into the facing brick. If the two walls of facing and common brick are built up in close capillary contact with each other, it finds its way to the surface to receive its dose of acid, which it obtains in the process of time by the absorption of sulphur fumes—the gaseous product of combustion from the general atmosphere of the city, and sulphuric acid in the rain-water absorbed, and in a large way by a practice which I will presently explain.

A different color of mortar is commonly used in laying the pressed brick, but the same lime is usually employed, and the mortar of the common brick is grouted into the joints of the contiguous courses of the two kinds of brick, so that the mortars of both walls as well as the bricks themselves are in conjunction with each other, and the osmotic action described as taking place between the bricks also takes place between the mortar.

In laying up the walls, more or less of the mortar adheres to and hardens on the face of the pressed brick, which is necessary to be cleaned off, and, in doing this, a highly objectionable method is universally employed—that is, washing the surface of the walls with a solution of common hydrochloric acid. Now, what comes of this practice? What does this material contain? In addition to the other objectionable qualities, by chemical analysis it will be seen that the common hydrochloric acid, which is the kind used for this purpose, contains a large proportion of sulphuric acid. The action of the hydrochloric acid is to decompose the mortar on the surface of the brick, and it permeates as well the mortar joints of the pressed brick, rendering the lime of the mortar, which was before but little soluble, highly soluble, under its influence and the sulphuric acid, the very thing needed to convert the oxide of magnesia, which I have already shown to be present at the surface of the brick and within the mortar joints, into the sulphate of magnesia, and thus complete the work of blearing and blotching the walls.

Now, gentlemen, I will offer some suggestions for your consideration, which I deem important in the way of remedying the evil.

The first matter naturally suggested is to use pure lime only in the entire construction of the walls; but this is hardly practicable, for the same geological strata of dolomite limestone extends over a wide area, and it would entail considerable additional expense to go beyond these limits, and the same objection is met with in the clays for the common brick, and inasmuch as the main bulk of the mortar in the structure goes to make up the common brick wall, the best method which I am able to suggest is to provide a pure mortar for laying up the facing brick, and then isolate this part of the wall in the construction from the rear wall with a suitable impervious material, and thus cut off the osmotic action between the two walls. It is also suggested that as water saturation is one of the elements of crystallization, and in fact the vehicle that penetrates the walls, gathers up and conveys the poisons to the surface, that as little of it should be used as possible in the construction, and that every means should be provided to prevent the saturation of the walls by rain-storms during the process of erection; and all safeguards provided in the construction of the buildings themselves, to prevent undue saturation.

It will be noticed that wherever the walls are most exposed to the direct wash of the rains, as about leaky spouts, etc., that there is a plentiful supply of the exudations. This is particularly noticeable about the top walls and chimney-tops. Suitable impervious wall-cappings, with projecting drips, should be provided for the chimney-tops, wall-tops, and copings.

Another kind of coating should have a place here, noticeable upon some of the brick-walls, which has been the cause of no little complaint and annoyance. The discoloring stains of the stone courses, which appear on the surface of the brick-wall, below the stone. These stains are traceable to the disintegrated particles of the stone, which wash down over the face of the brick and are absorbed into the pores of the same, and do not belong to the agencies of the alkalies and acids under discussion, except in their primitive handiwork provided by nature, in the disintegration of the rocks to earths and clays; for, be it remembered, they are nature's reagents to perform a large part of this work, and are the tools of the chemist, with which to dissolve the stones and extract therefrom the hidden metal treasures within. Even the best granite is subjected to rapid disintegration in this climate; and wherever stone facings are combined with red brick facings, unless good roof projections and copings are used, and the stones themselves made to project well over the face of the brick, with grooved drips, a space for a considerable distance below the stone will be stained with the products of the disintegration, and it will become so thoroughly fixed within the pores as to resist every known method of cleaning.

One other point I desire to refer to that needs attention, which is the proper housing of the pressed brick. While I have been unable to find the nitrates, or other salts than magnesia salts present in any appreciable quantity, yet it does happen that bricks, when unloaded in the streets, absorb the salt producing animal matters of the roadway, and other objectionable matters, such as ashes, etc., which they may come in contact with.

Owing to illness, I am unable to prepare at this time some exhibits and experiments which I intended to make, to demonstrate more fully some of the important points under discussion, such as converting all the alkalies shown to be present in the walls by an analysis into their respective salts, and of tracing these salts from the common bricks and mortar through the facing brick, giving you an occular demonstration of their appearance through the mortar joints appearing on the face of the brick, also to demonstrate the identity of the respective crystals with the wall-scrapings under microscopic polarized light. I will state in this connection, in the way of proofs, that the analyses, which I presented and referred to, of the wall coating, limes and bricks, are confirmed by one of the best chemists in the city (Mr. Jackson). I wish to emphasize what I have here said, and what I have repeatedly said to some of you, and which is also embodied in a paper of public record of four years ago, which I have demonstrated over and over again, that these exudations do not come from the pressed facing brick, as has been erroneously supposed and commonly alleged, but that they do come from the magnesia of the mortar and pebble impurities of the common brick, the evil being highly promoted by the customary practice of washing the walls with hydrochloric and sulphuric acid compounds used in cleaning walls.

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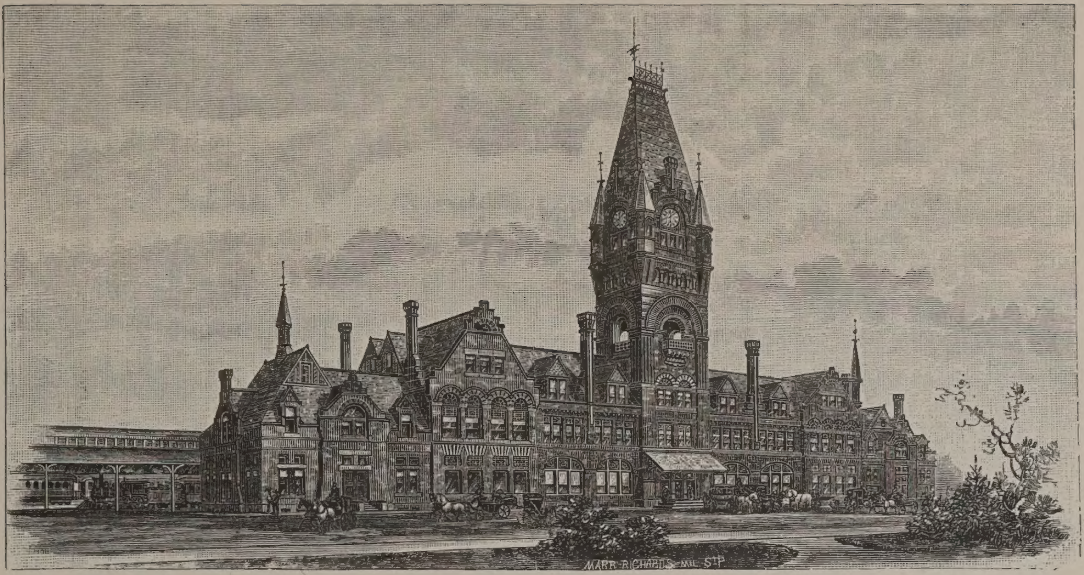
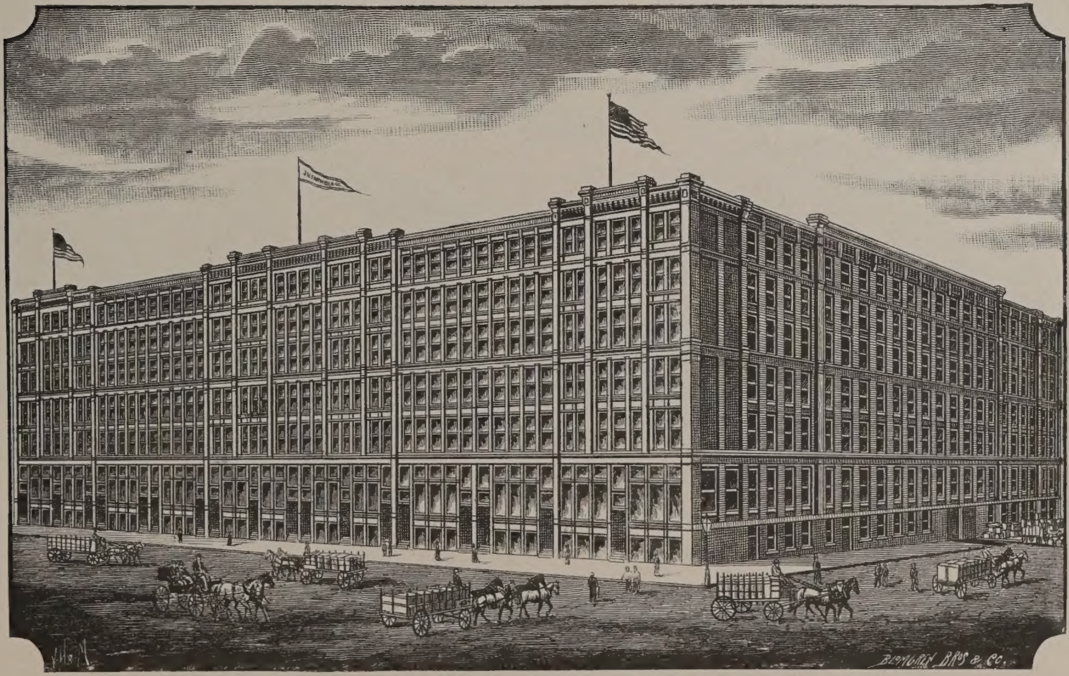


E. TOWNSEND MIX & CO., ARCHITECTS.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY DEPOT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.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FARWELL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

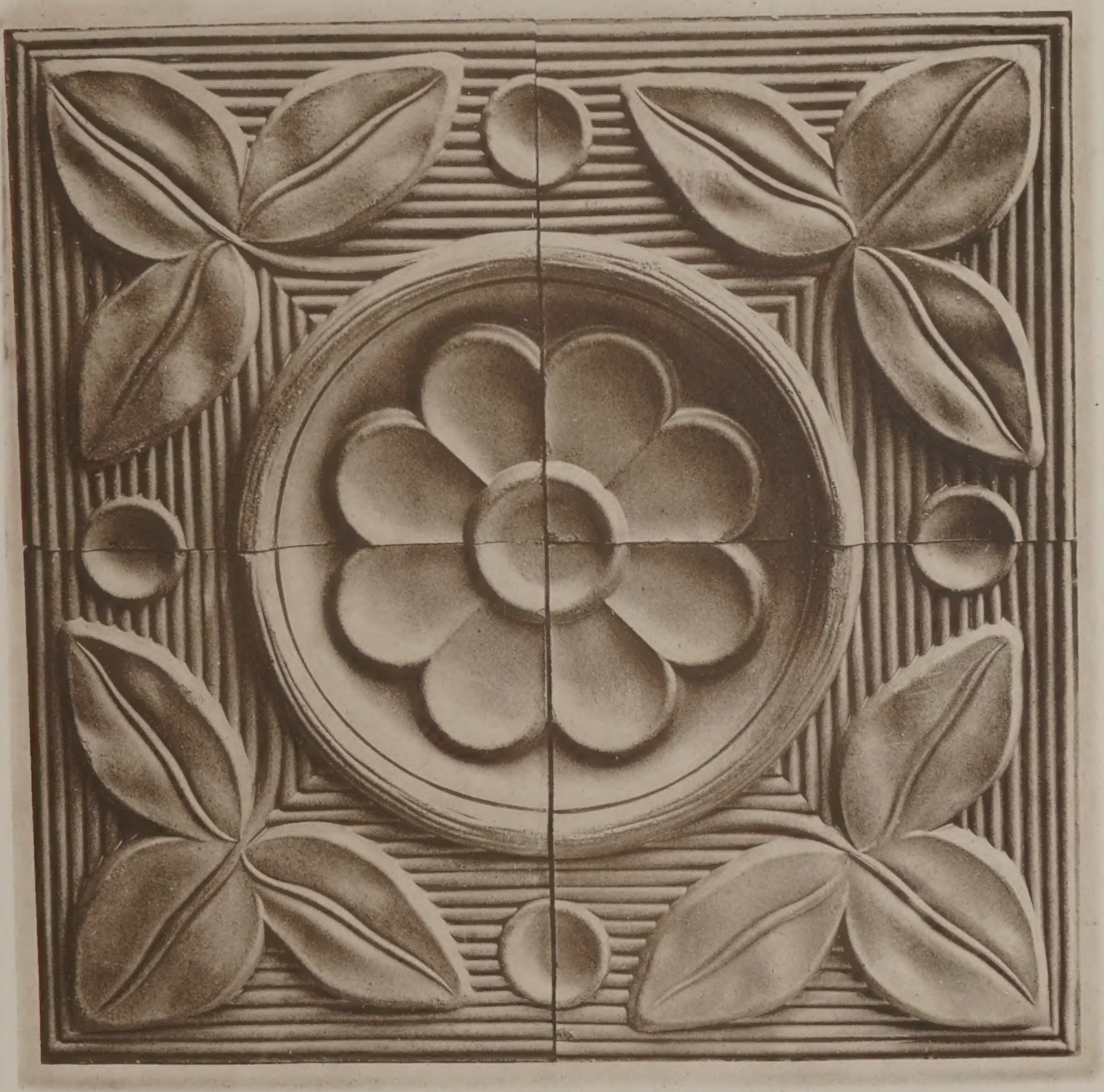
Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DESIGN SHEET No. 1.

Ornamental Panel Designs.



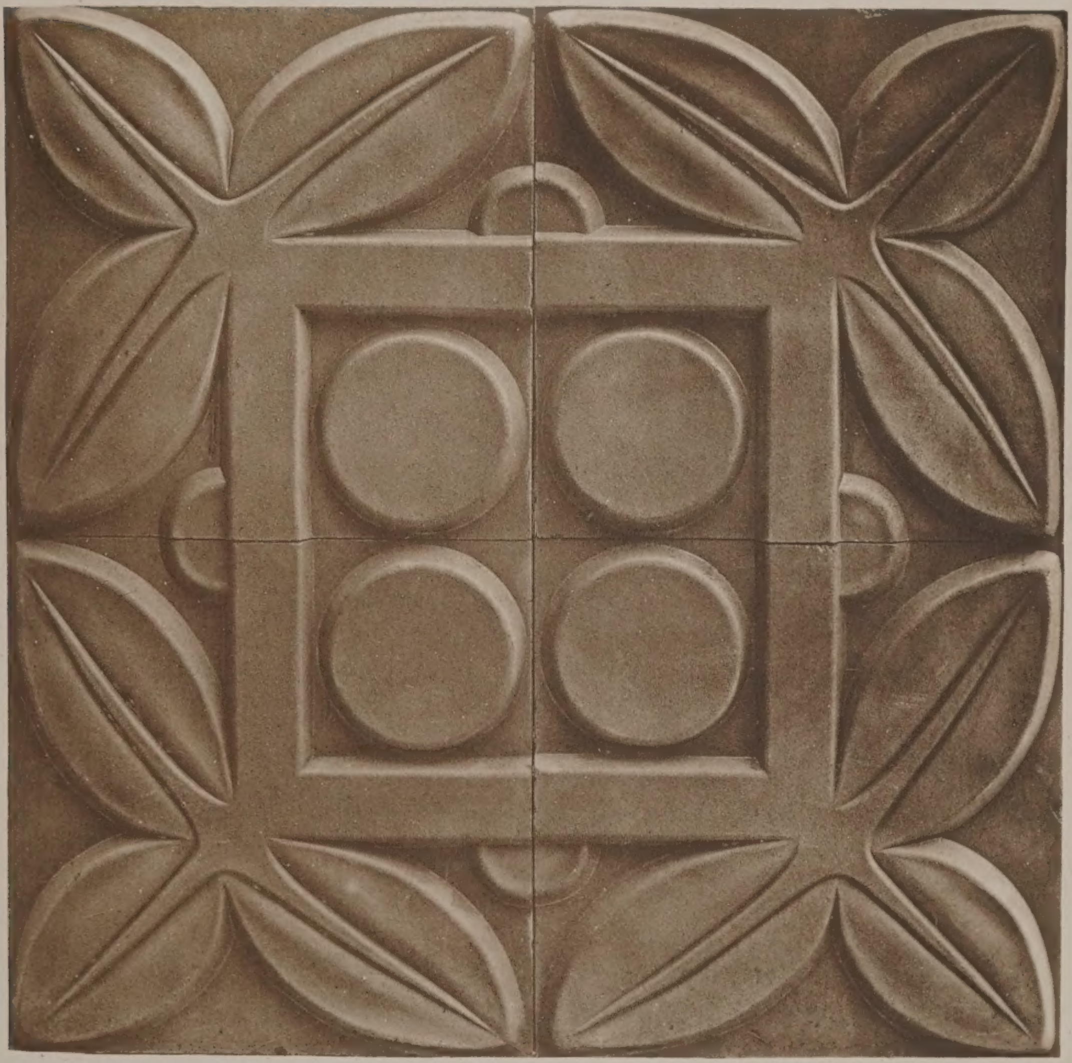
No. 382.

This Panel of 4 pieces is 8 courses of plain brick high, or 19 inches square.

DESIGN SHEET No. 2.

Ornamental Panel Designs.

(CONTINUED.)



No. 390.

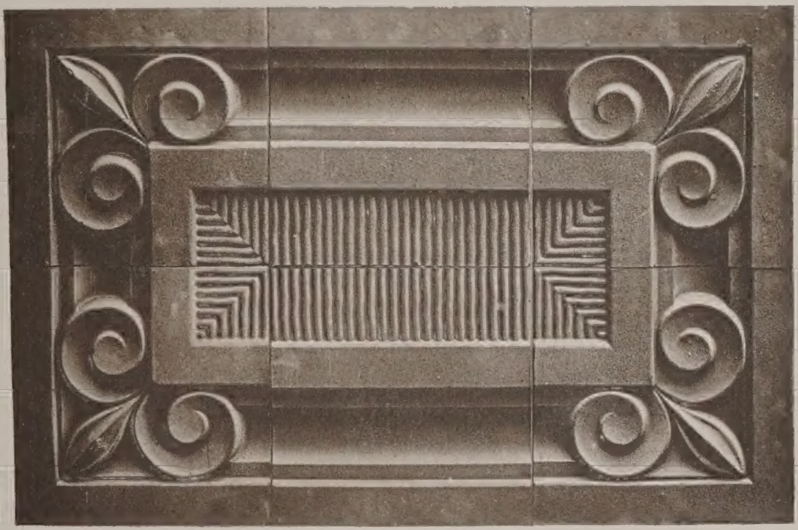
This Panel of 4 pieces is 8 courses of plain brick high, or 19 inches square.

DESIGN SHEET No. 3.

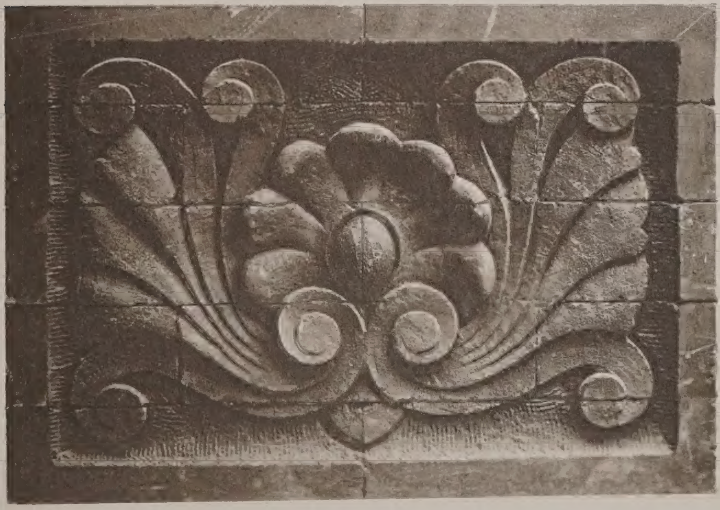
Ornamental Panel Designs.

(CONTINUED.)

This Panel, as represented, is 8 courses of plain brick high, and 28½ inches long, but is adjustable to shorter or longer lengths by the subtraction or addition of center brick No. 392.



No. 391. No. 392. No. 391.



DESIGN OF CARVED BRICK.

The texture of the Anderson Brick is especially suitable for carving any desired design after being laid.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

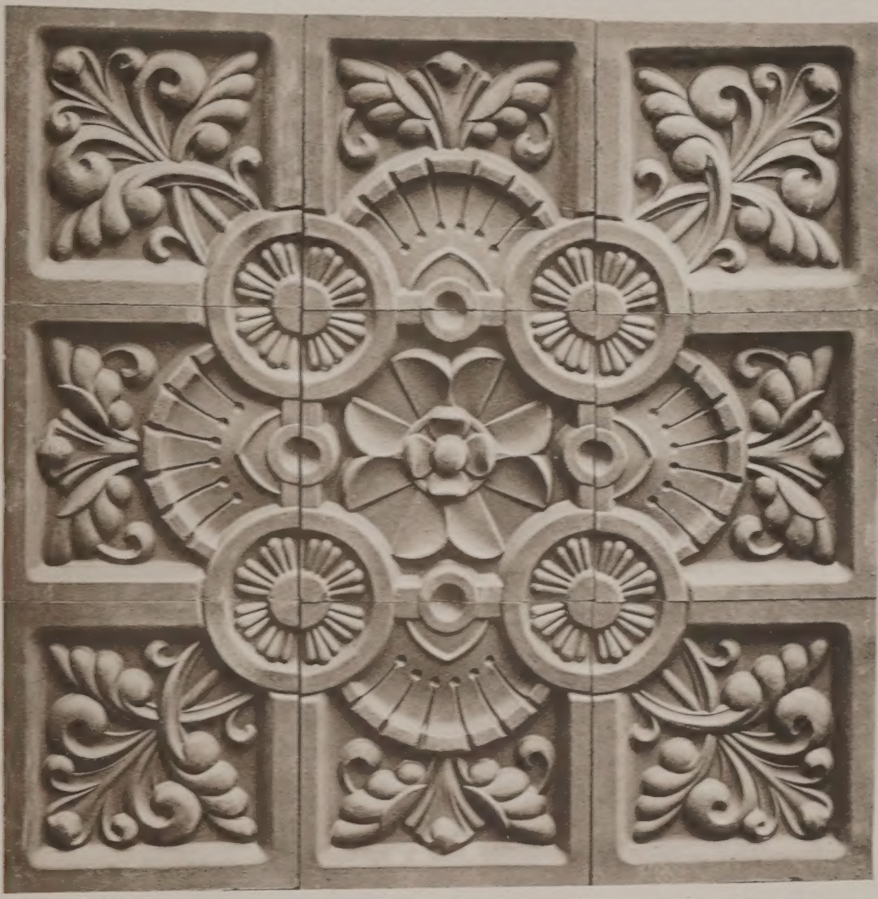
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DESIGN SHEET No. 4.

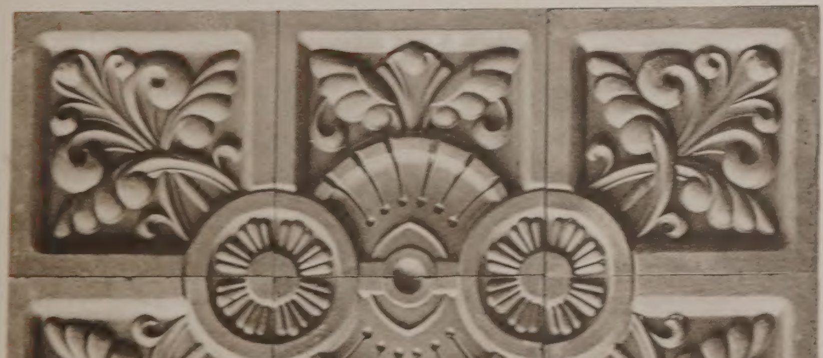
Ornamental Panel Designs.

(CONTINUED.)

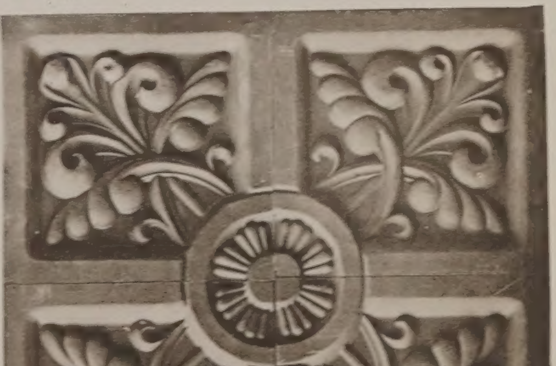
NOTE.—In ordering these designs state clearly if nine, six, or four brick pattern is wanted, or state the number of pieces of each number desired.



No. 393. No. 394. Center Figure No. 395.
Whole Design 12 plain brick in height. Single pieces 9½ inches square.



No. 393. No. 394. No. 393.



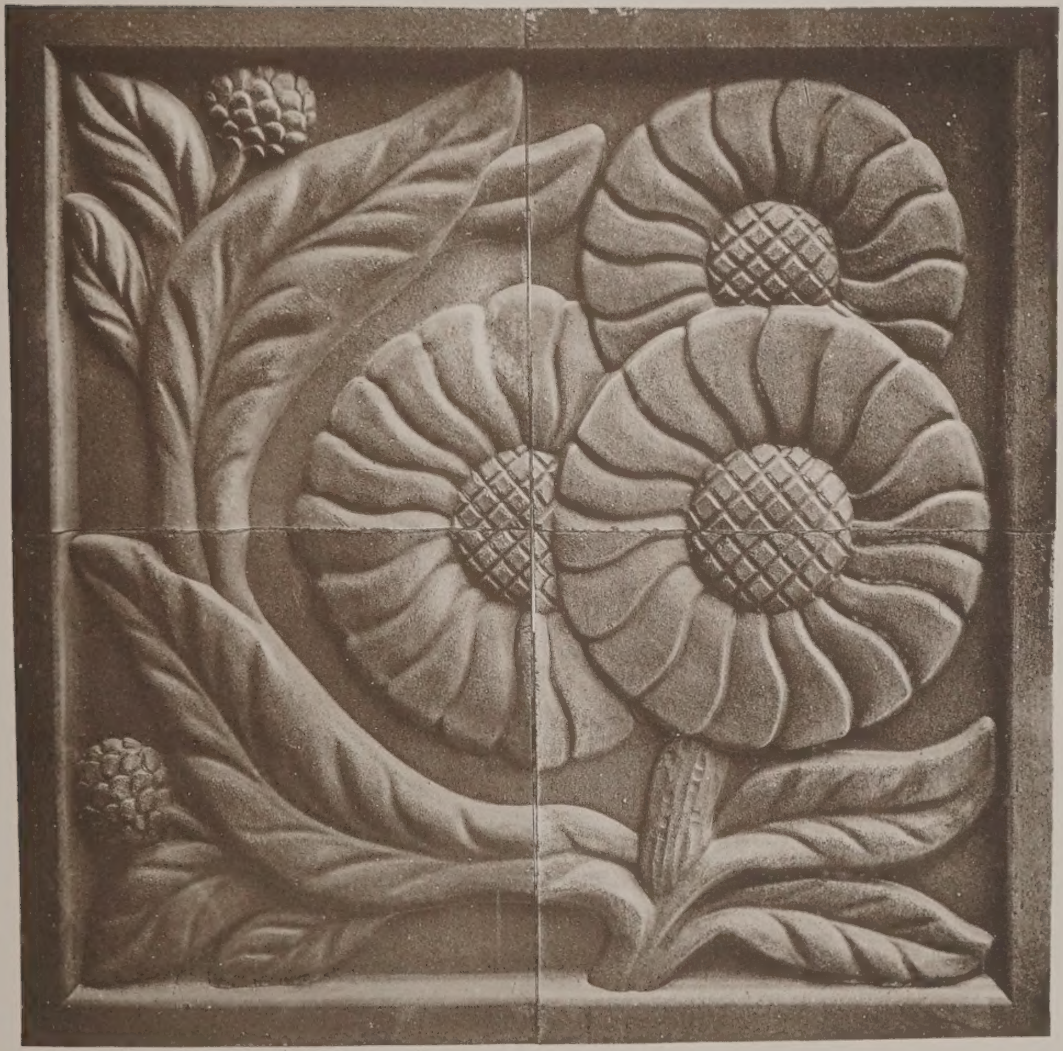
Full Design No. 393.

The above Design, it will be seen, can be lengthened and heightened by introducing more of the middle series of brick.

DESIGN SHEET No. 5.

Ornamental Panel Designs.

(CONTINUED.)



No. 396.

This Panel of 4 pieces is 8 courses of plain brick high, or 19 inches square.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

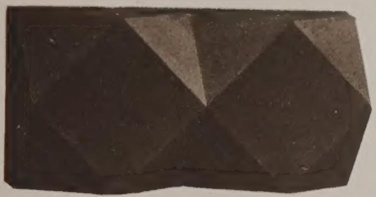
New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

DESIGN SHEET No. 6.

Ornamental Designs for Belt Courses or Panel Work.

NOTE.—Designs on this sheet are all regular size brick, 4x8½ inches exposure.



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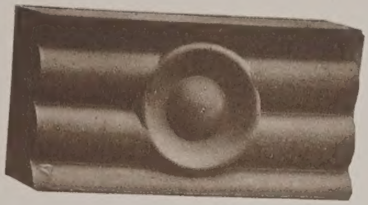

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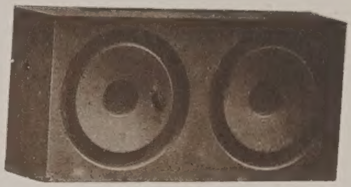

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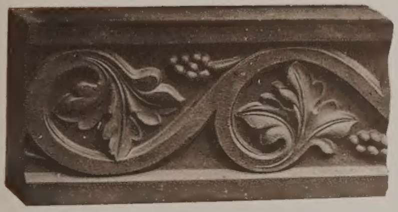

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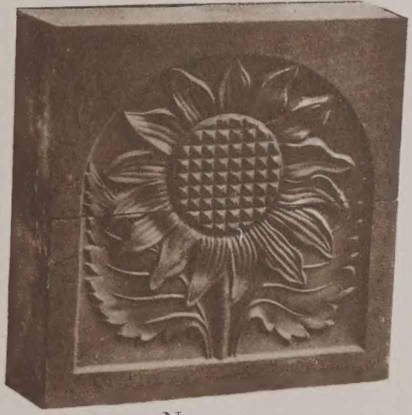

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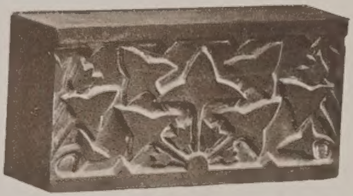

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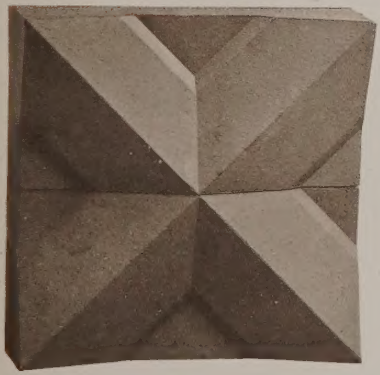
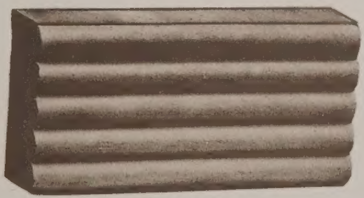


No. 406.
Full Design of 2 brick.



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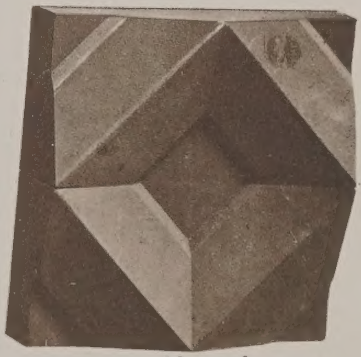
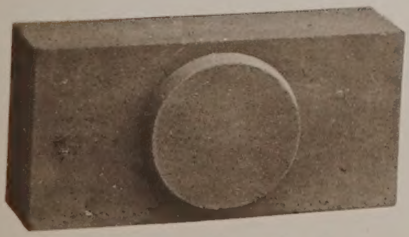


No. 406.
Full Designs of 2 brick.



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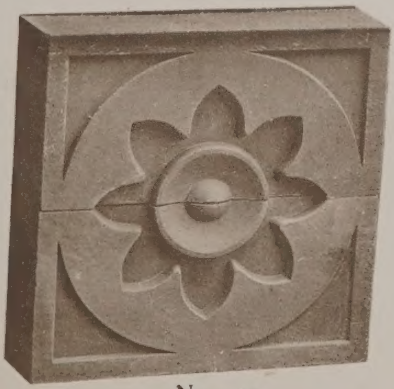
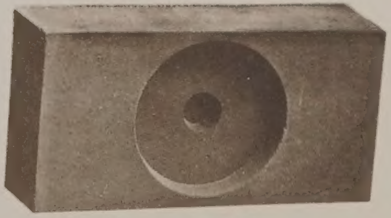


No. 409.
Full Design of 2 brick.



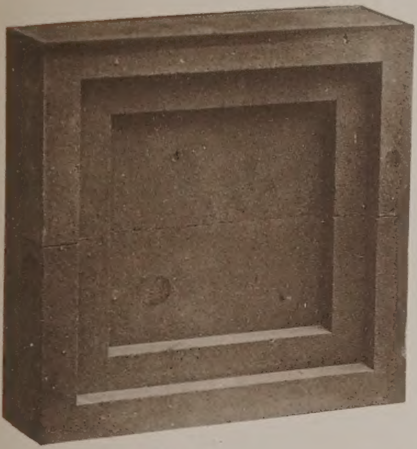
No. 410.

DESIGN SHEET No. 7.

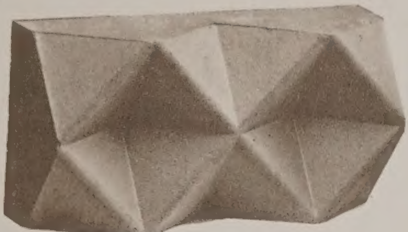
Ornamental Designs for Belt Courses or Panel Work.

(CONTINUED.)

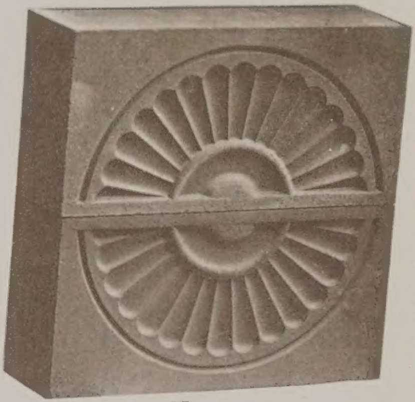
NOTE.—Designs on this sheet are all regular sized brick, 4x8¼ inches, except when otherwise denoted.



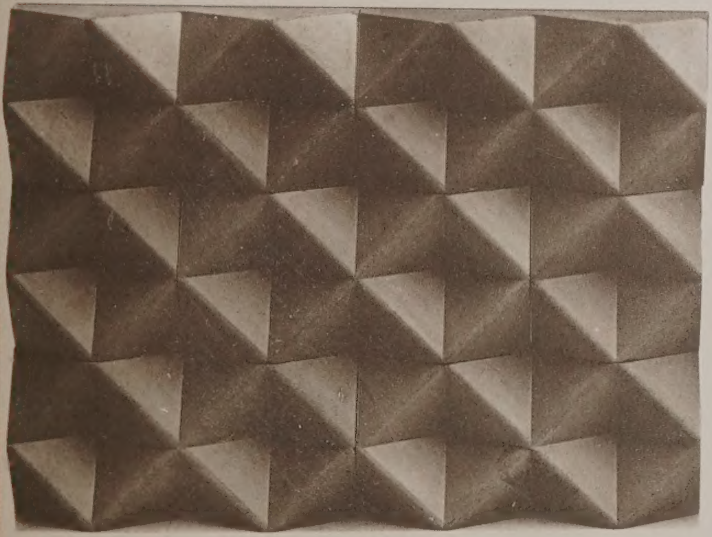
No. 411.
Full Design of 2 brick.



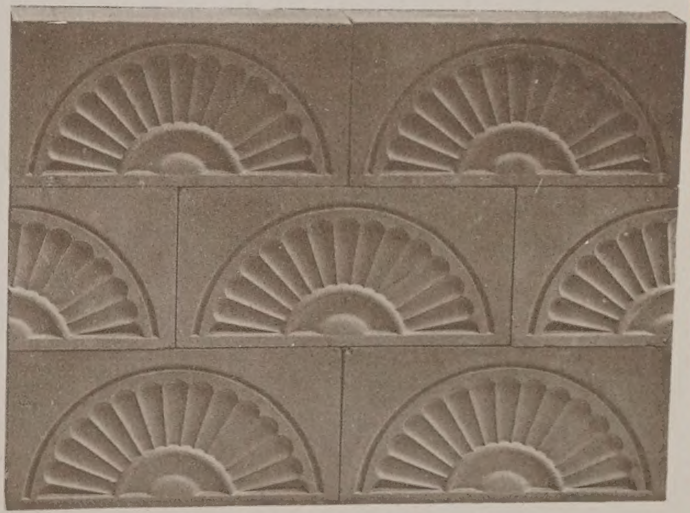
No. 412.



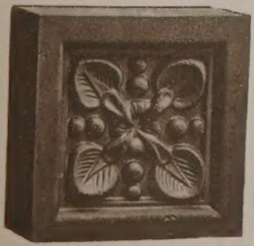
No. 413.
Full Design of 2 brick.



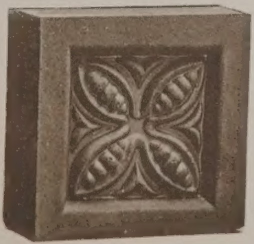
Combination of No. 412.



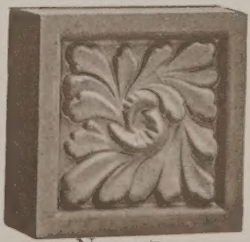
One combination of No. 413.



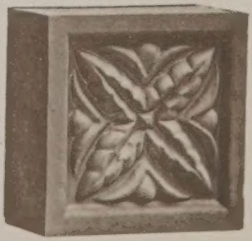
No. 425.



No. 426.



No. 427.



No. 428.

Square Designs, 4¾ inches, or 2 courses of plain brick high.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

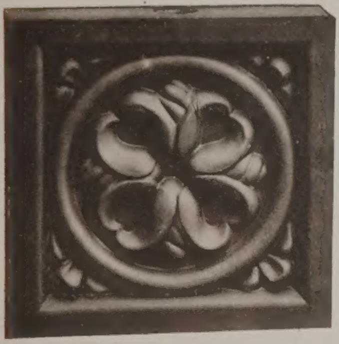
New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

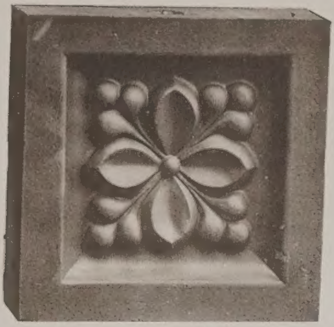
DESIGN SHEET No. 8.

Ornamental Designs for Belt Courses or Panel Work.

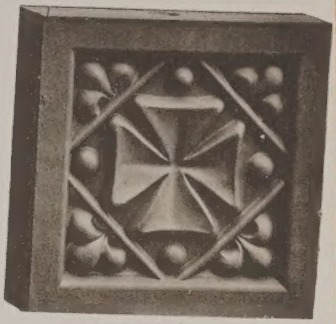
(CONTINUED.)



No. 440.

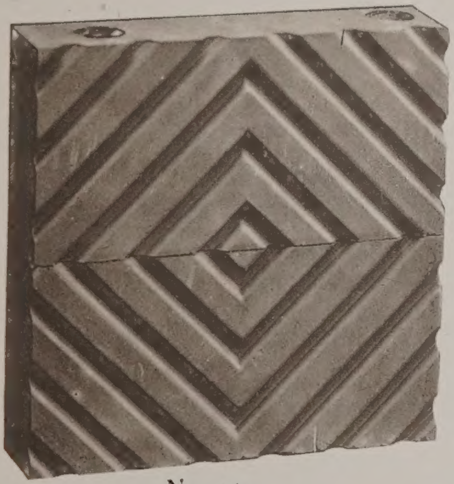


No. 441.

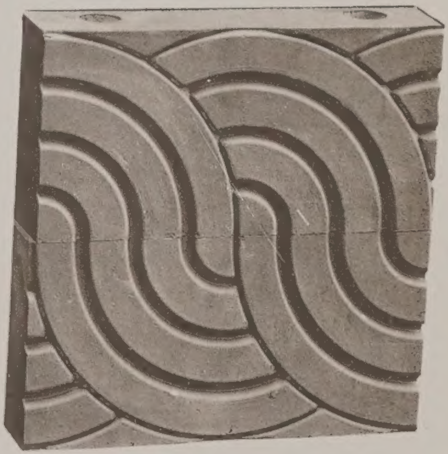


No. 442.

These Designs 7½ inches square, or equal in height to 3 courses plain brick.

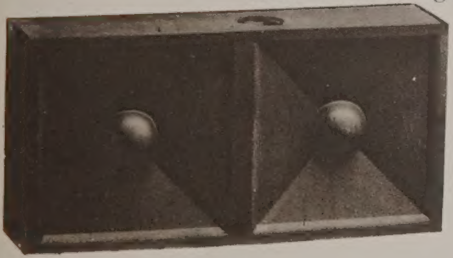


No. 450.

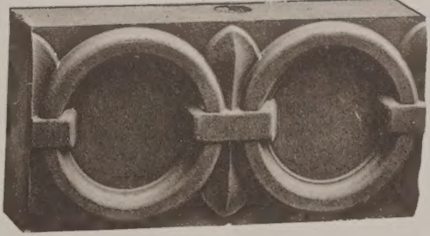


No. 451.

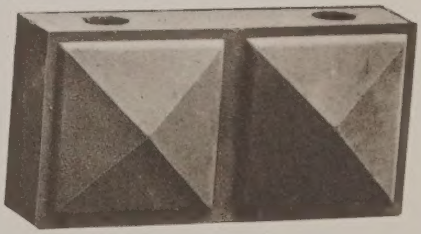
These above Designs 2 bricks each, 4 courses plain brick high and 9 ½ inches long.



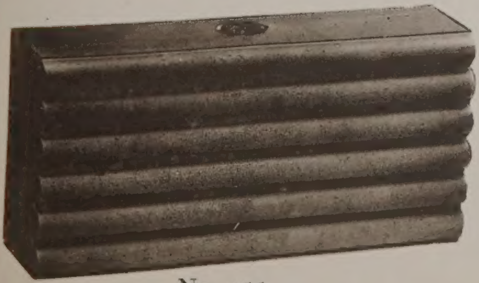
No. 452.



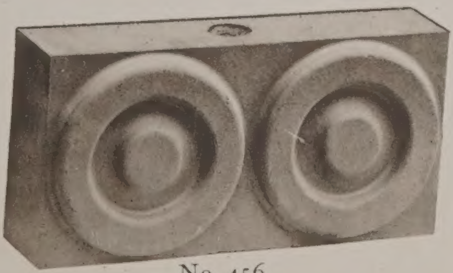
No. 453.



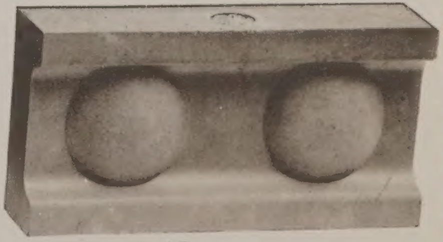
No. 454.



No. 455.



No. 456.



No. 457.

The last above 6 Designs for string courses, 2 plain brick high, and 9½ inches long.

Molded and Ornamental Brick,

Manufactured by the

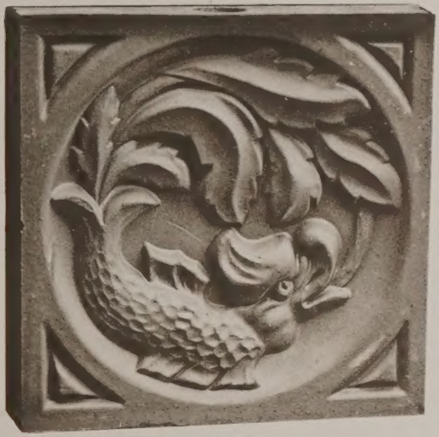
New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

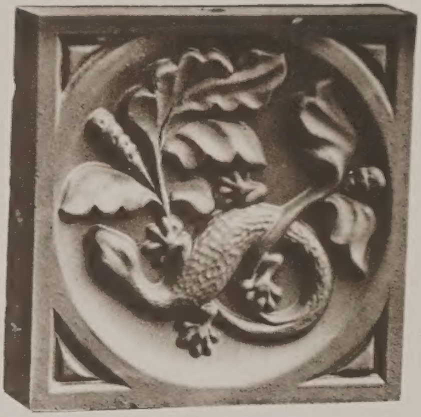
DESIGN SHEET No. 9.

Ornamental Designs for Belt Courses or Panel Work.

(CONTINUED.)

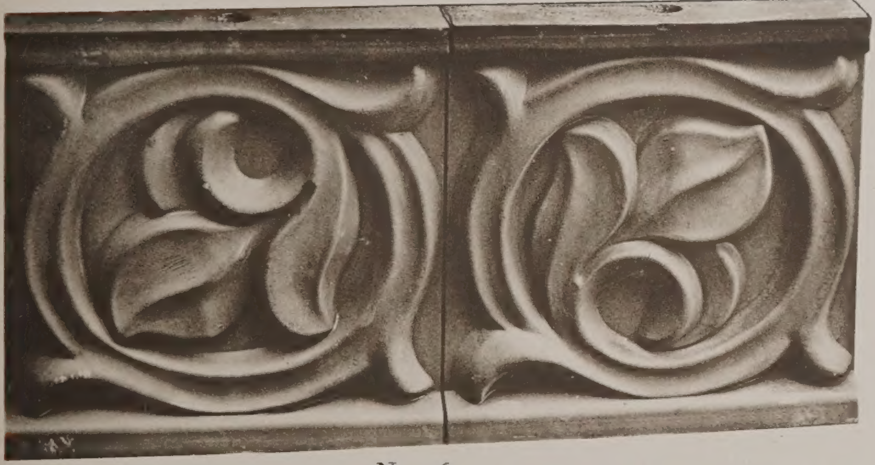


No. 458.



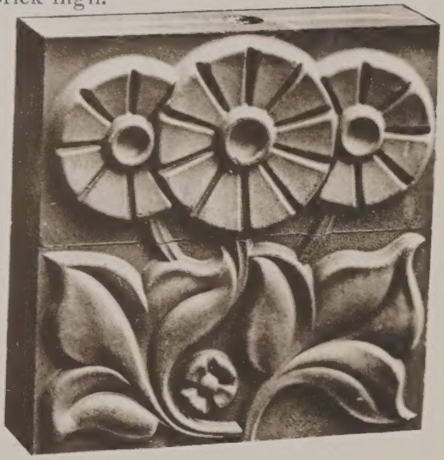
No. 459.

Single piece Designs, 9½ inches square, 4 courses of brick high.



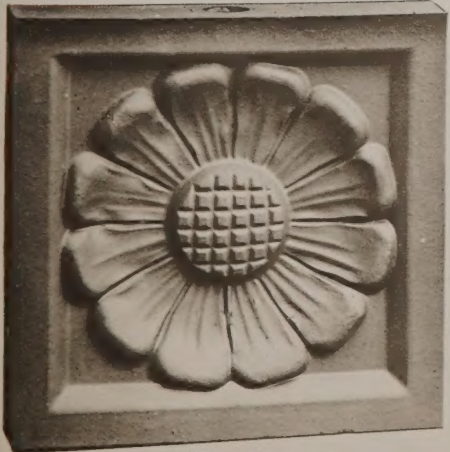
No. 460.

Belt Course Design, 4 brick high, 9½ inches long.



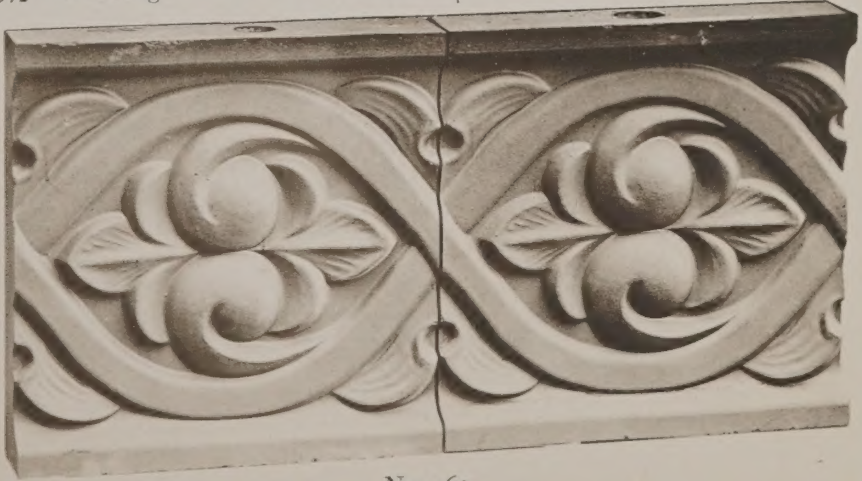
No. 461.

Full Design 9½ inches square, composed of 2 brick.



No. 462.

Single piece Design, 9½ inches square.



No. 463.

Belt Course Design, 4 courses of brick high, 9½ inches long.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

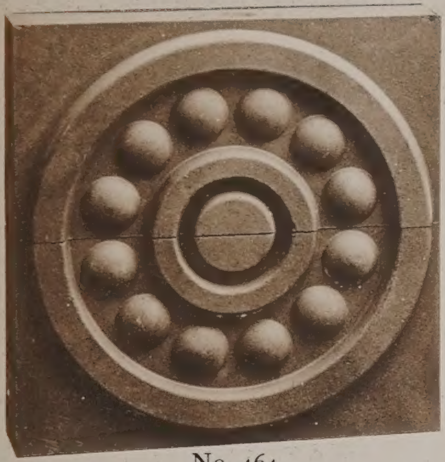
New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

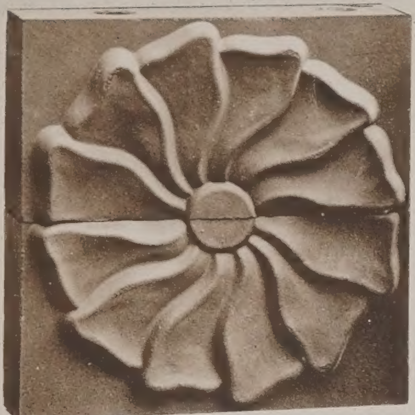
DESIGN SHEET No. 10.

Ornamental Designs for Belt Courses or Panel Work.

(CONTINUED.)

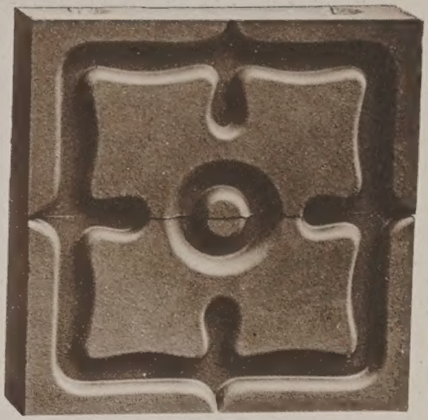


No. 464.

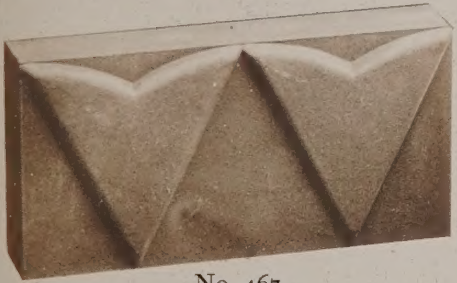


No. 465.

Above designs 9½ inches square.

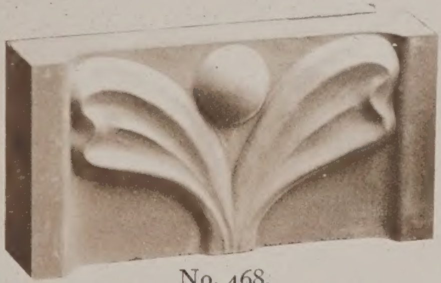


No. 466.



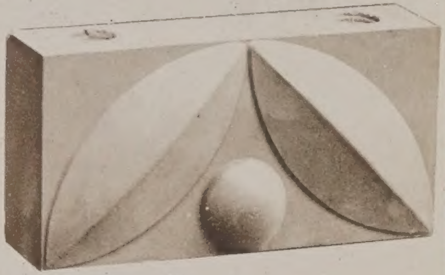
No. 467.

Panel or Belt Course, 9½x4¾.



No. 468.

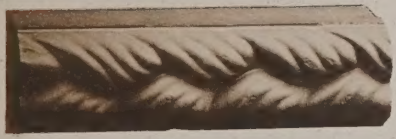
Pilaster Course 9½x4¾.



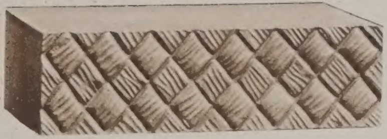
No. 469.

Panel or Belt Course 9½x4¾.

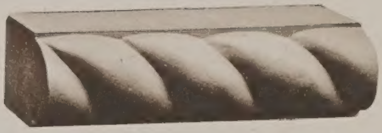
Ornamental Edge Brick for String Courses & Panel Work.



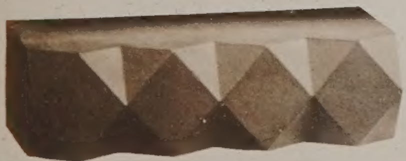
No. 500.



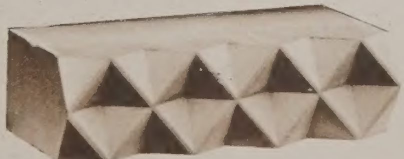
No. 501.



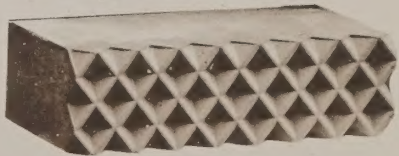
No. 502.



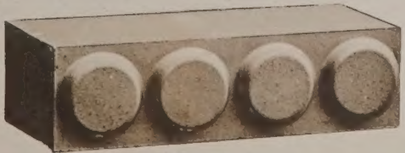
No. 503.



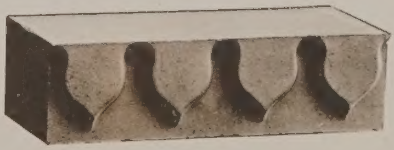
No. 504.



No. 505.



No. 506.



No. 507.

These Edge Brick Designs are same size as our plain brick, and made to bond with them.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

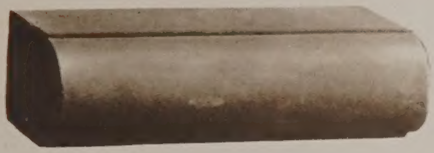
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DESIGN SHEET No. 11.

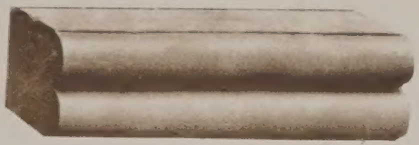
Ornamental Edge Brick for String Courses & Panel Work.

(CONTINUED.)

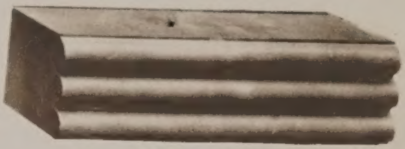
NOTE.—All Designs on this sheet are same size as our plain brick, and made to bond with them.



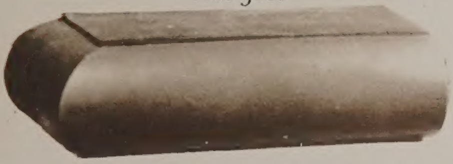
No. 508.



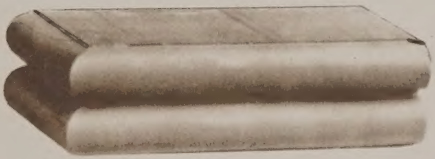
No. 509.



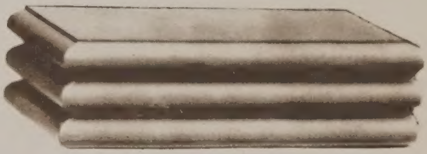
No. 510.



No. 508 a.

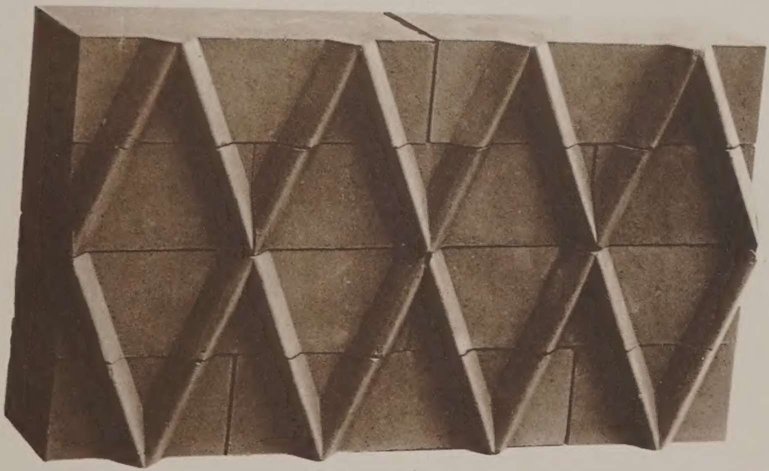


No. 509 a.



No. 510 a.

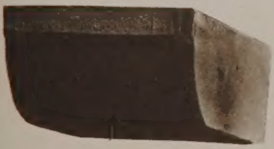
The Design as shown requires the height of four brick to complete it.



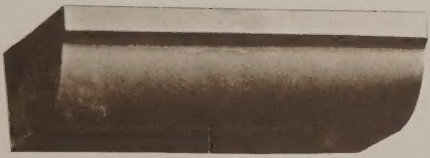
Nos. 511 & 512.

No 511 alone will form a Diamond Design two bricks in height.

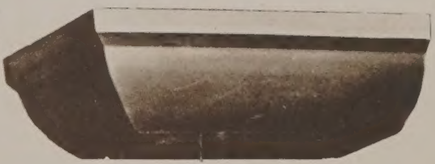
Molded Edge Brick for Projection Courses.



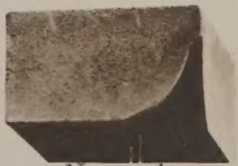
No. 550.
Projection 1¾ in.



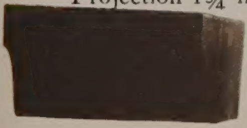
No. 550 s.
(Stretcher.)



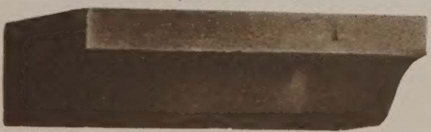
No. 550 a.
(Return.)



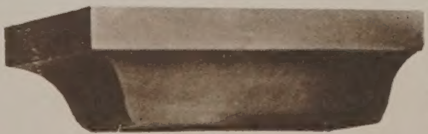
No. 550 b.
(Internal angle.)



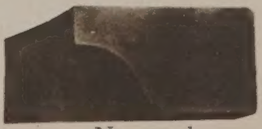
No. 551.
Projection 2 in.



No. 551 s.
(Stretcher.)



No. 551 a.
(Return.)



No. 551 b.
(Internal angle.)

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

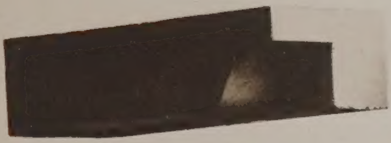
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DESIGN SHEET No. 12.

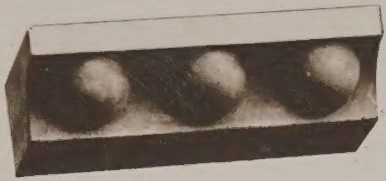
Molded Edge Brick for Projection Courses.

(CONTINUED.)

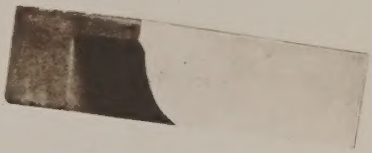
NOTE.—All Designs on this sheet are same size as our plain brick, and made to bond with them.



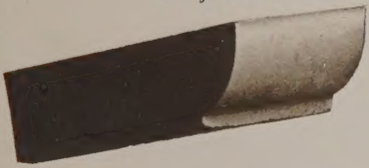
No. 552.
Projection 2 in.



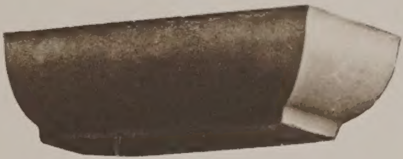
No. 553.
Projection 1½ in.



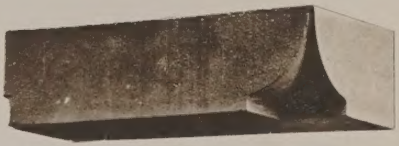
No. 554.
Projection 1¾ in.



No. 555.
Projection 1¾ in.

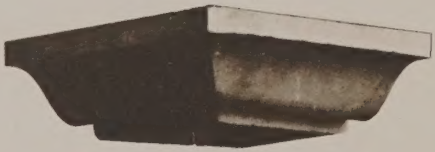


No. 555 a.
(Return.)

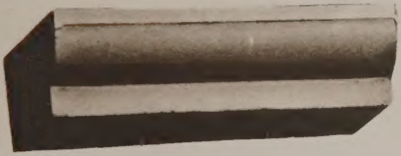


No. 555 b.
(Internal angle.)

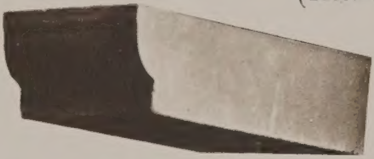
No. 556.
Projection 3 in.



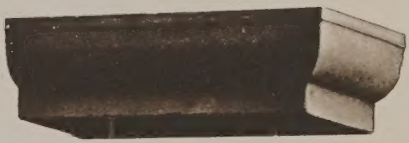
No. 556 a.
(Return.) 7½ in. sq. on top.



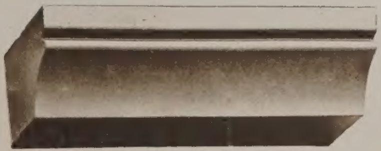
No. 557 s.
Projection ¾ in.



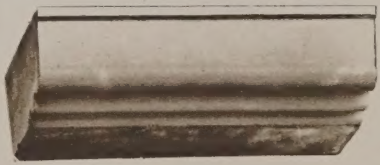
No. 557.
Header for No. 286.



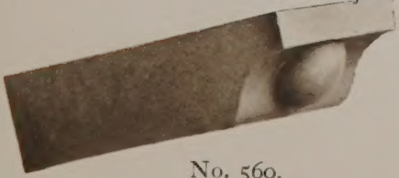
No. 557 a.



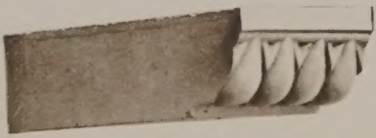
No. 558 s.
Projection 1½ in.



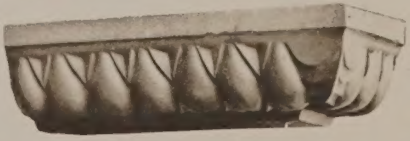
No. 559 s.
Projection 2 in.



No. 560.
Projection 2 in.



No. 561.
Projection 2 in.



No. 561 a.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

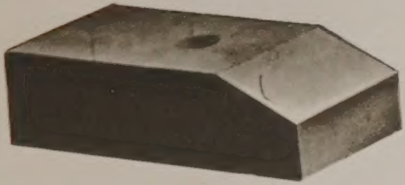
New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

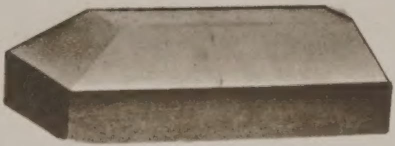
DESIGN SHEET No. 13.

Molded Brick for Wash Courses.

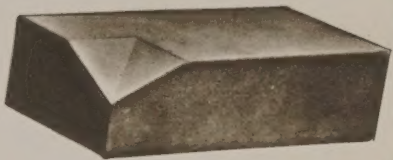
NOTE.—All Designs on this sheet same size as our plain brick, except where otherwise denoted.



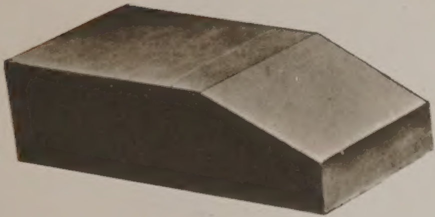
No. 600.
2-in. wash.



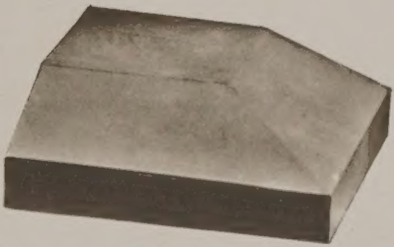
No. 600 a.
(Return.)



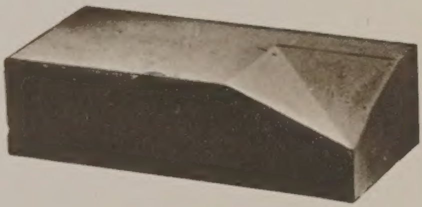
No. 600 b.
(Internal angle.)



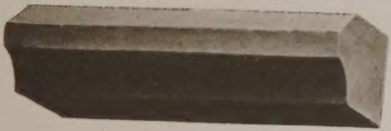
No. 601.
3-in. wash.



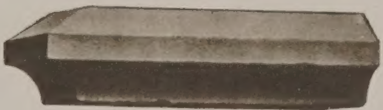
No. 601 a.
(Return.) 7½ in. square at base.



No. 601 b.
(Internal angle.)

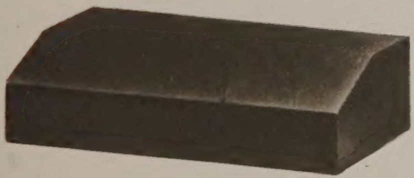


No. 602 s. (Stretcher.)
Wash and Drip Brick.

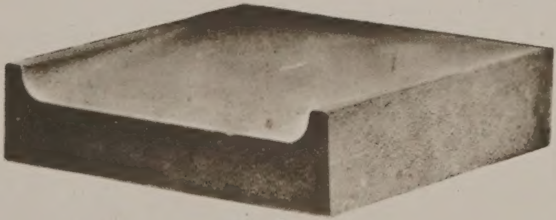


No. 602 a.
Projection, 1⅛ in.

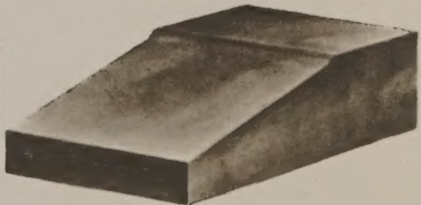
No. 602.
Header.



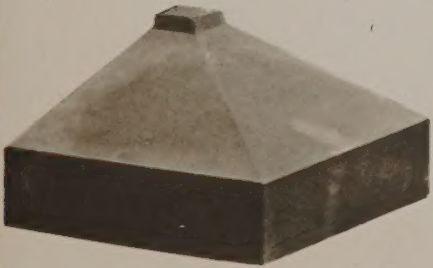
No. 603.
2-in. wash.



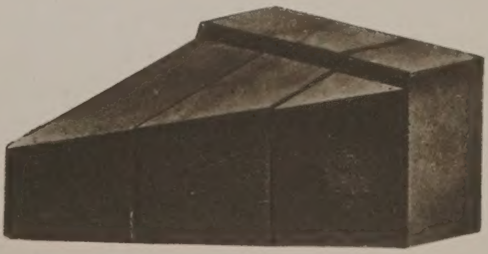
No. 604.
Size 9½x9½ in. Wash 7¼ in.



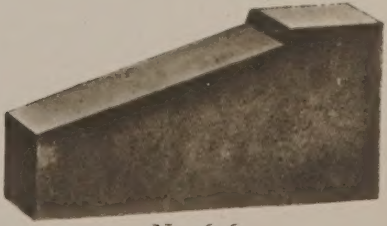
No. 605.
Size 9½x4¾x2⅜. Wash 6 in.



No. 606 a.
7½ in. sq. Return for No. 606.



No. 606 b.
(Internal angle.)



No. 606.
4 in. high. 6 in. wash.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

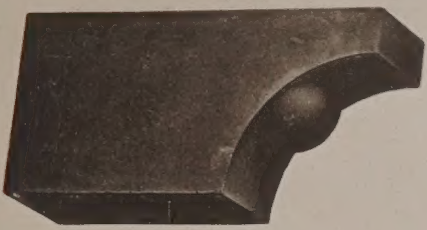
New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

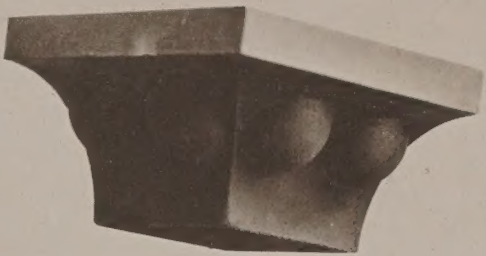
DESIGN SHEET NO. 14.

Molded Designs for Projection Courses.

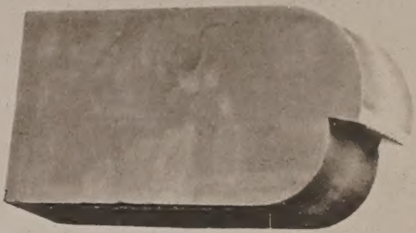
NOTE.—All Designs on this sheet same length and thickness as our plain brick, except when otherwise denoted.



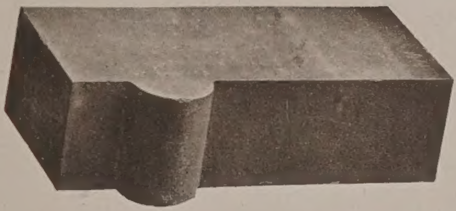
No. 625.
Projection 3 in. Size of Exposure, 2⅜x4in.



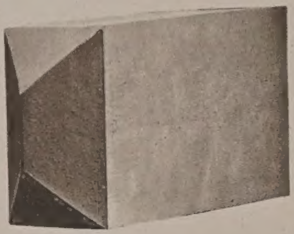
No. 625 a.
Size 7½ in. square on top.



No. 626.
A Drip Brick Projection.

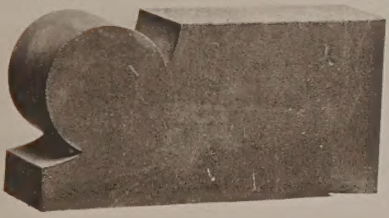


No. 627.
Vertical Projection Brick. Size of Exposure, 8⅜x2⅜ in.

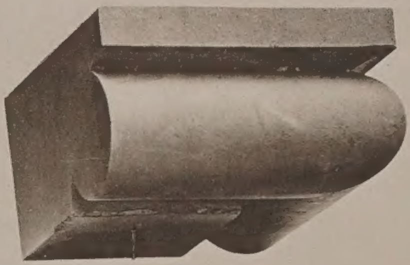


No. 628.
Diamond Heading Course. Size of Exposure, 4x2⅜ in.

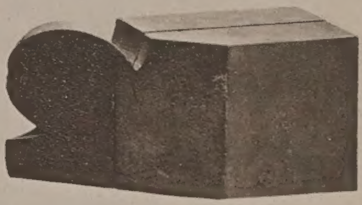
Molded Designs for Jambs or Projection Courses.



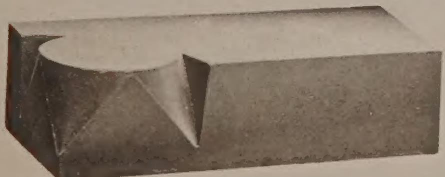
No. 650.
3 in. bead



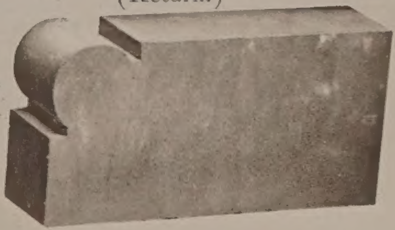
No. 650 a.
(Return.)



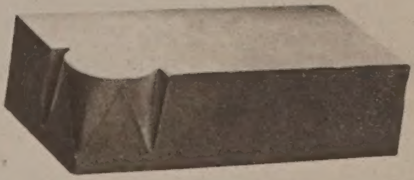
No. 650 b.
(Internal angle.)



Starter for No. 650.



No. 651. 2 in. bead.



Starter for No. 651.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

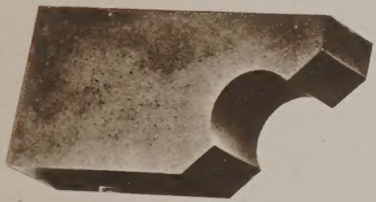
NEW YORK, N. Y.

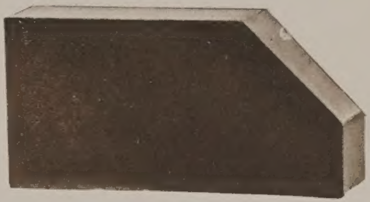
DESIGN SHEET No. 15.

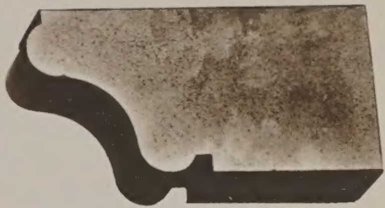
Molded Designs for Jambs or Projection Courses.

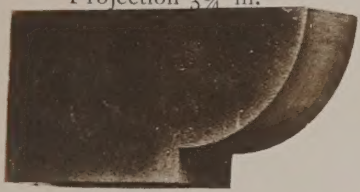
(CONTINUED.)

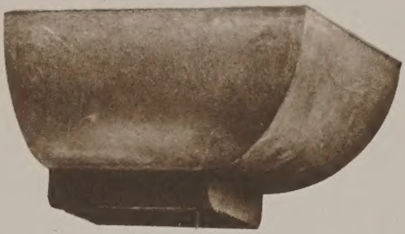
NOTE.—All Designs on this sheet same length and thickness as our plain brick, unless otherwise denoted.

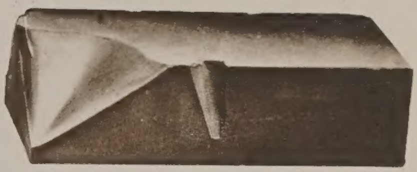

No. 652.
Projection 3¼ in.

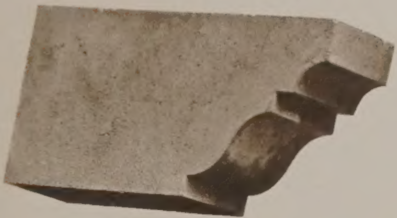

No. 653.
Projection 2⅜ in.

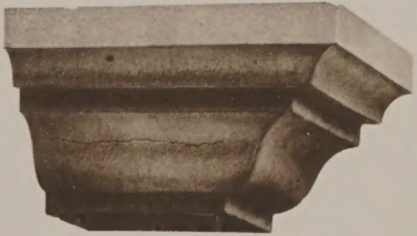

No. 654.
Projection 4 in.

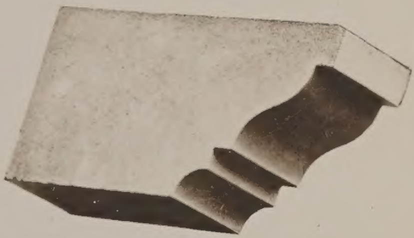

No. 655.
Projection 3¼ in.

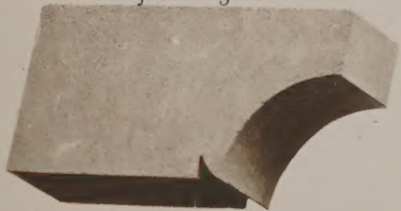

No. 655 a.
(Return.) 7½ sq. on top.

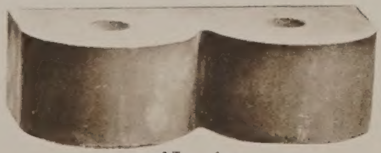

Starter for No. 654.

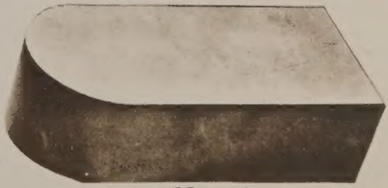

No. 655½.
Projection 3 in.

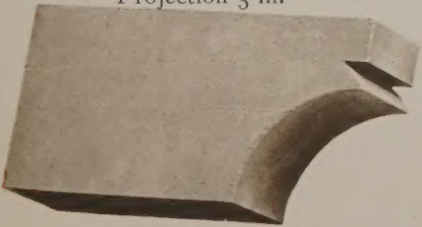

No. 655½ a.
(Return.) 7½ in. sq. on top.

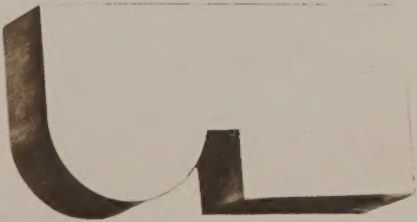

No. 656.
Reverses with No. 655½.

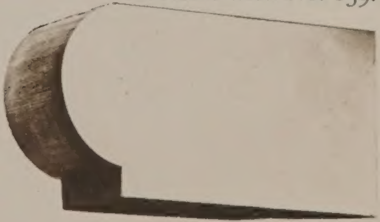

No. 657.
Projection 3 in.


No. 659.


No. 660.
Reverses with No. 659.


No. 658.
Reverses with No. 657.


No. 661.


No. 662.
Reverses with No. 661.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

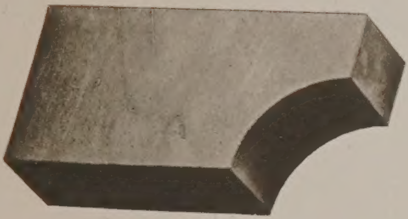
NEW YORK, N. Y.

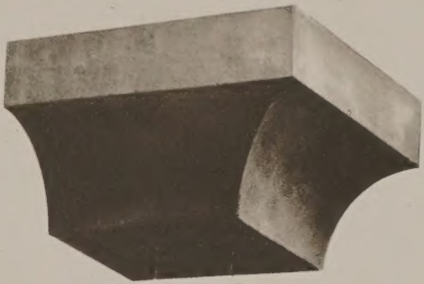
DESIGN SHEET No. 16.

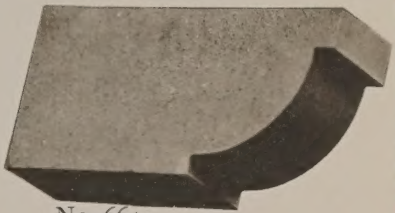
Molded Designs for Jamb or Projection Courses.

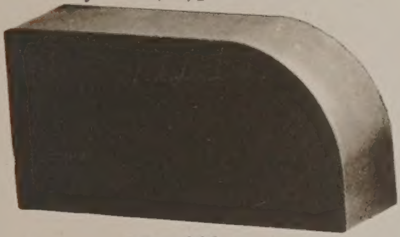
(CONTINUED.)

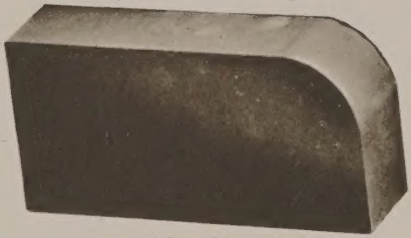
NOTE.—All Designs on this sheet same length and thickness as our plain brick, unless otherwise denoted.

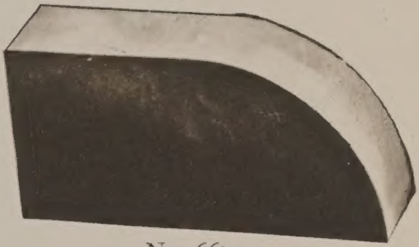

No. 663.
Projection, 2½ in.

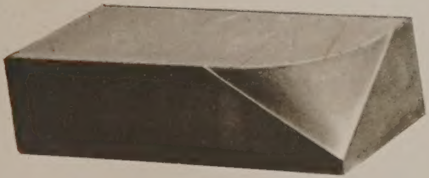

No. 663 a.
7½ in. sq. on top.

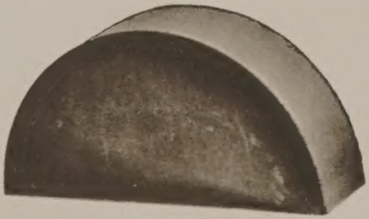

No. 664.
Projection, 3 in.

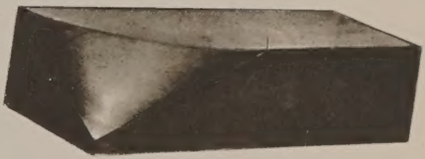

No. 666.
3-in round.

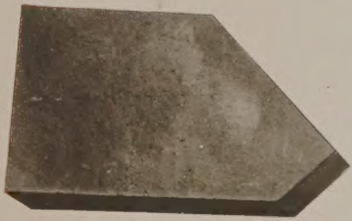

No. 665.
2-in. round.

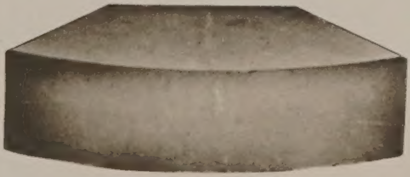

No. 667.
Quarter round.

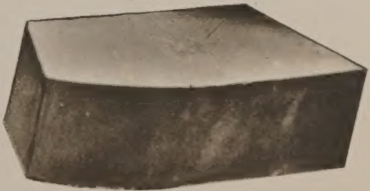

Starter for No. 666.

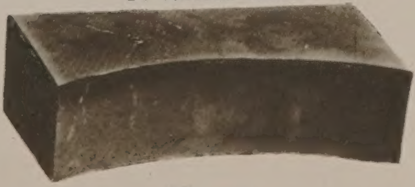

No. 668.
Half round, members with No. 667.


Starter for No. 667.


No. 669.
Octagon.


No. 670.
Of various radii.


Starter for No. 670.


No 71.
Concave.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

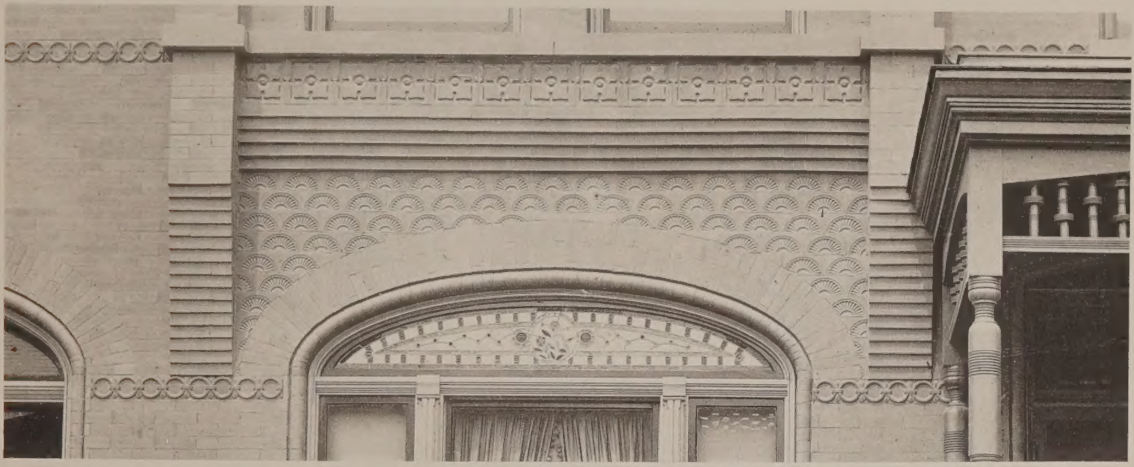
Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

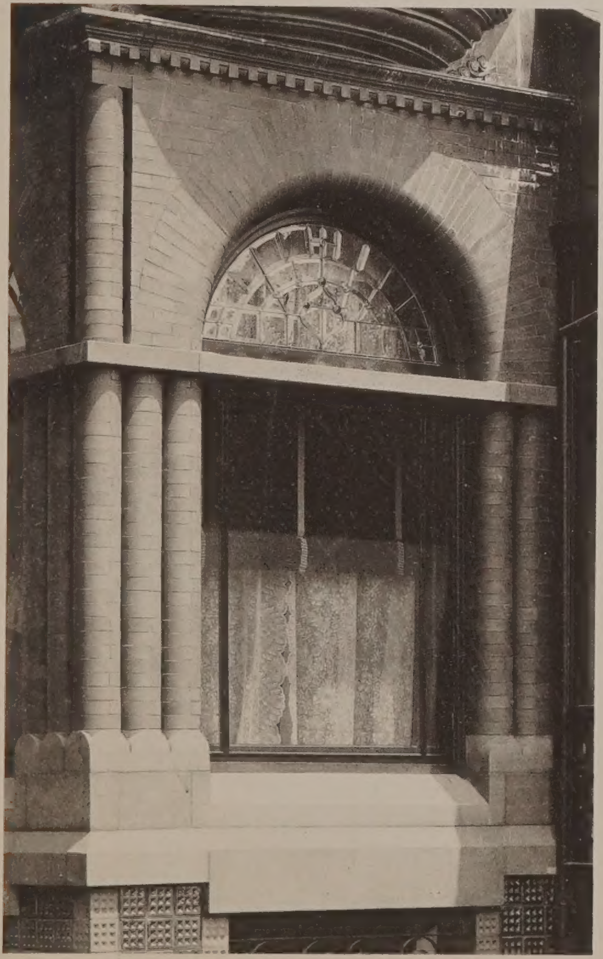
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Completed Designs

Showing application and combinations of Ornamental Bricks represented in the foregoing sheets of this Catalogue.

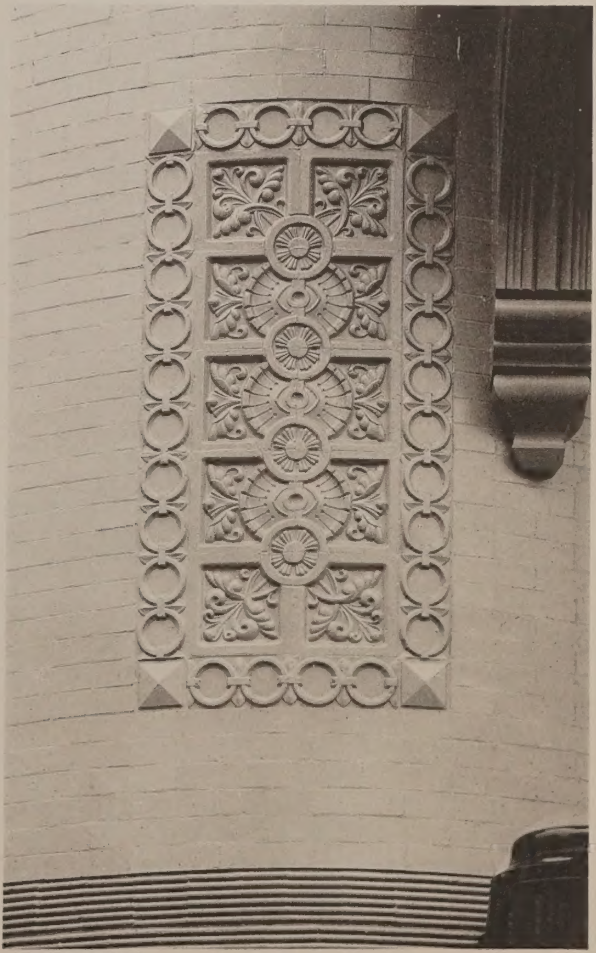


Panel Work, String Courses, Beaded Segment Arch and Jambs.



FLANDERS & ZIMMERMAN, ARCHITECTS.

Pilasters, Rounded Arch and Projection Course.



C. C. MILLER, ARCHITECT.

Panel and Fluted Belt Course.

MOLDED AND ORNAMENTAL BRICK,

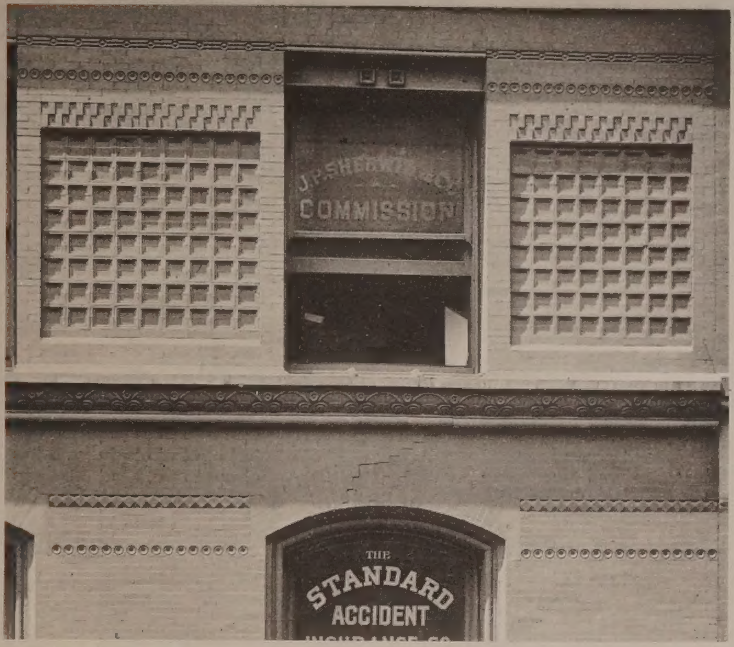
Manufactured by the

New York Anderson Pressed Brick Co.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

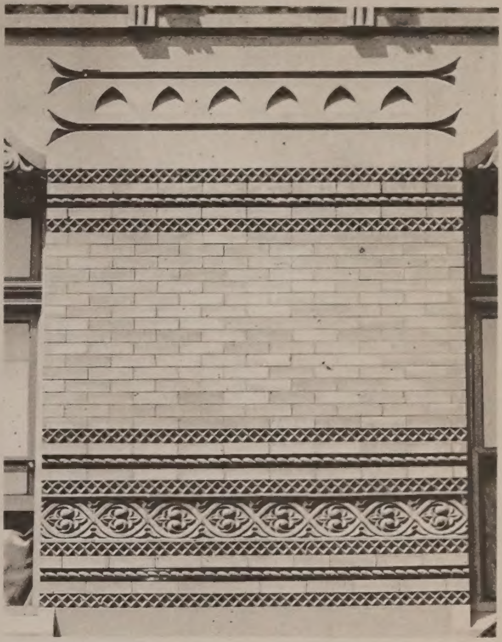
Completed Designs

Showing application and combinations of Ornamental Bricks represented in the foregoing sheets of this Catalogue.



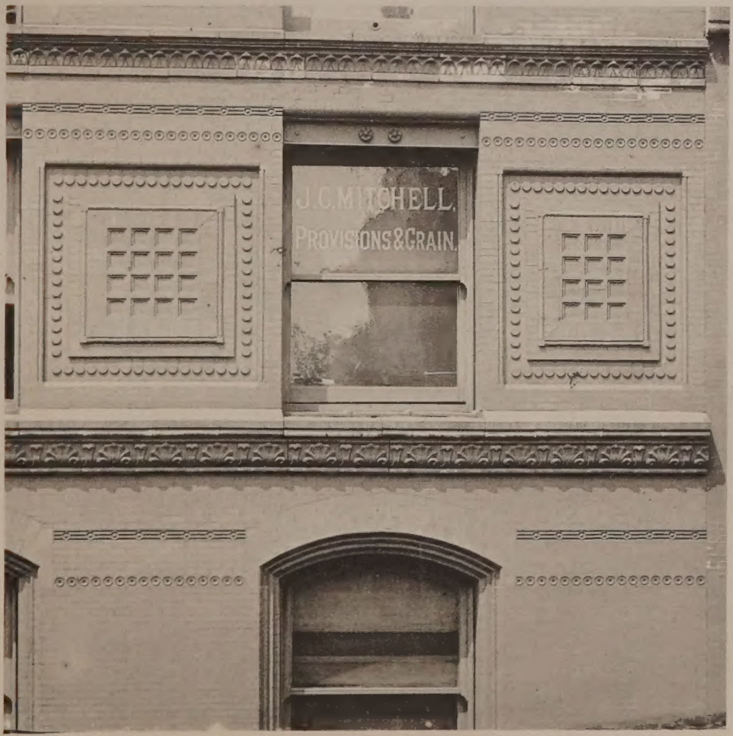
BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

Panel Work and String Courses



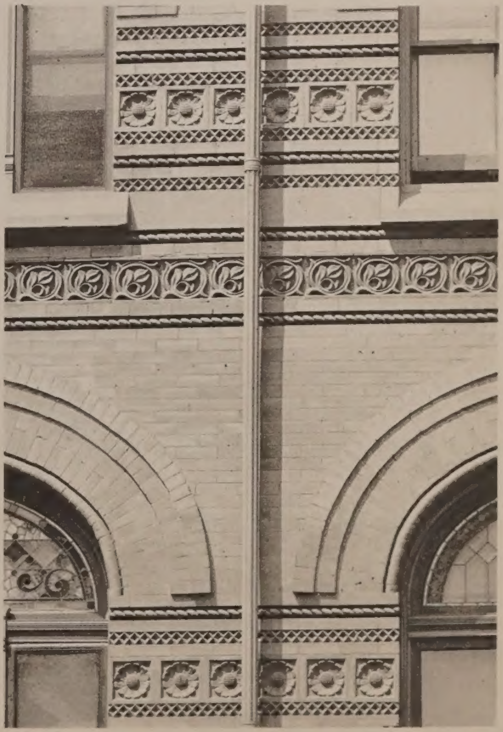
WM. THOMAS, ARCHITECT.

Ornamental Belt Courses.



BURNHAM & ROOT, ARCHITECTS.

Panels, String Courses and Molded Jambs.



WM. THOMAS, ARCHITECT.

Ornamental Belt Courses.